The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4296. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Work of Reconstruction.

Benjamin F. Perry Appointed Provisional Governor of the State.

A Convention to be Called at the Earliest Practicable Period.

Voters Must Take the Prescribed Oath of Amnesty.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE

The People Anxious to Have the State Reorganized.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1.

President JOHNSON has appointed BENJAMIN F. PERRY, of South Carolina, Provisional Governor of that State, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of that State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of South Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided, that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter, qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of South Carolina in force immediately before the 17th day of November, 1860, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession.

The President's proclamation is in the same form as those already issued, appointing Provisional Governors for the late rebellious States.

Governors have now been appointed for all the late rebel States, with the exception of Florida.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE

Health of Charleston—Anxiety About Reorganization—Business Improving—Movements of Gen. Gillmore—Entertainments.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 24, 1865.

We have no prevailing sickness in Charleston at the present time, and the indications are that we shall escape the yellow fever and other epidemic diseases this season. It is true, the weather is uncomfortably warm, and people feel languid, but so long as we escape contagious diseases, we have no reason to complain.

We are all very anxious to learn the policy of the government in reference to appointing a Provisional Governor for South Carolina. It is to be hoped that this State is not to be left out in the cold. Mr. BOYCE is very popular in the interior, although as yet we have not learned of the holding of meetings in his behalf. Ex-Gov. AIKEN would be acceptable to the citizens of Charleston, and, possibly, to the majority of the people in the State; but the only indication we have of this is the signing of a petition to the government to grant his release from parole. It is the opinion of the people that either Mr. BOYCE or Ex-Gov. AIKEN would do well as the Provisional Governor of the State. The fact of it is, the people of South Carolina are not alive to the important duty of the hour. Had they gone to work in the right spirit, we would have had a Provisional Governor long ago. There is a lack o concerted action. In fact, we may say there has been no action at all. The whole matter of reconstructing the State has been left with outside parties. A committee proceeded to Washington last week for the purpose of presenting to the President a petition praying for the release from parole of Ex-Gov. AIKEN, and urging his appointment to the office of Provisional Governor. By the same steamer another committee took passage for the same place with a view of presenting the name of Brevet Major-Gen. SAXTON as the proper and acceptable person to hold that position. The names of other military officers have also been sent forward, but the general impression prevails here that the office of Provisional Governor will be conferred upon no one who is not a resident of the State. Should no firm, responsible, loyal man be found in our midst who is capable of taking that office, then the result will probably be that the State will be under military rule for some months to come.

Business in Charleston is remarkably active for this season of the year. Every steamer from New-York brings parties who are desirous of engaging in trade. Cotton and rice speculators abound. They have agents all over the State, and not a few of them, we can confidently remark, are coining money. The holders of cotton have been deprived for so long a time of the luxuries of life, not excepting the item o greenbacks, that they willingly dispose of their property at a heavy discount from the market rates. Within the past three weeks cotton has been sold in the interior for twelve cents per pound. The only difficulty purchasers experience is the getting of the cotton to the seaboard, where it can be shipped for the Northern market. In three months from this time we will see Charleston the liveliest place for business on the Southern coast. Every building and storehouse will be occupied. In order to accommodate the merchants and traders who have already made arrangements to engage in business in Charleston during the coming Fall, it will be absolutely necessary to build up the burnt district. The owners of the land cannot do this themselves from the lack of means. Then, who will do it? Why, men of capital must come here from the North and carry out the movement. That is what the people of the South want and pray for. They recognize the fact of the non-existence of slavery, and, rather than have their lands parceled out to that class who were formerly their slaves, they invite the white and enterprising people of the North to come here and purchase lands and property, and put the State in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Here is a grand chance for men of energy and will. Let the emigrants who arrive weekly in New-York from the other side of the Atlantic, take this matter into consideration. They will not only be welcomed here, but they will find such inducements offered to them to settle in the country that they could not resist the temptation to make South Carolina their home.

Concerning this subject, here is what a leading and influential citizen writes to the *Courier:*

An enterprising citizen of Charleston proposes establishing a Land Company, with about 500,000 acres, within the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of inducing white emigration to this State. The land to form a basis of a capital for establishing a Banking and Emigration Company. The land of said company to be valued by disinterested parties, and for every one hundred dollars subscribed, either in property or money, the subscriber or owner will receive a certificate for every one hundred dollars paid in, which entitles him to one share in the bank and one share in the Land Company, (value $50 per share.) The land to be divided into fifty and one hundred-acre farms, and resold to the white emigrants at such prices as may be fixed upon by the President and directors of said company. The bank will be a bank of discount and deposit, but the preference in all cases to be given to the white emigrants, upon satisfactory security, to enable them to purchase agricultural implements, live stock, and expenses for drainage, &c.

It is proposed to furnish these lands to white emigrants at quarter cash, the balance one, two and three years, with interest at 7 per cent. As soon as the charter is obtained the scoiety will be formed, officers elected, and rules adopted for its government.

The gentleman who proposes this scheme owns an extensive area of ground in the vicinity of the Four Mile House. To any white persons who will cultivate this ground he offers to let them have the use of it, free gratis, for ten years. This scheme meets with the favor of nearly all the old property-holders in this section. Come down here, you young men who have been toiling in the army, and are now looking for situations, and accept this opportunity to secure happiness and amass wealth.

We are not wholly devoid of the presence of rowdies. Last week several attempts were made to break into houses and rob the occupants. The time is coming, however, when this class of gentry will find their occupation a dangerous one.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE and Staff visited us last week. As usual, he took rooms at the Charleston Hotel, and, during the day, was called upon by a large number of officers, soldiers and civilians.

A new hotel has been started at Hilton Head under the proprietorship of JAMES P. M. STETSON. The establishment is located on the beach, not fer from Gen. GILLMORE's headquarters, and is in fair way of being patronized to an unlimited extent.

Charleston is now indulging in a minstrel troupe entertainment. The house is well patronized.

A number of concerts have been given of late, but as to theatricals, they are completely died out.

It is said that we will soon have a new line of steamers plying between this port and New-York. We learn that Mr. GEORGE M. WALKER, the popular first officer of the steamer *Fulton*, has been tendered the command of a vessel on the new line. We will say for Mr. WALKER that he knows how to manage a vessel, and will not fail to meet with the approbation of the traveling public.

WHIT.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Five Cars on the Hudson River Railroad Thrown from the Track—One Man Killed and Seven Injured.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad that left Peekskill at 3 P. M., was approaching Elvington near Sing Sing, the engineer discovered that the switch had not been turned, and although every effort was made to stop the cars it was found to be impossible, and in a few seconds afterwards the engine, tender and baggage and smoking cars were thrown from the track and fell into the river.

Our informant states that the train consisted of seven cars. At the time the accident occurred they were proceeding at a moderate rate of speed. When near Elvington, the engineer discovered that the switch which had just been arranged for the passage of an up train had not been replaced. He immediately shut off steam and applied the brakes, but in a few seconds the train was thrown from the track and into the river. The car attached to the smoking car was thrown upon the top of the others. The fifth car from the engine was only partially thrown from the track, its hind wheels remaining thereon. The remaining cars were not in any way disturbed. Assistance was procured as soon as possible, and it was then found that one man, apparently a German emigrant, was killed. Six or seven others, among whom were three soldiers and one sailor, were badly injured. The cars thrown from the track were smashed to pieces. The engineer is said to have behaved nobly, and to have done all that could be done under the circumstances. When taken out of the water, he was found still clinging to his engine. Fortunately he was not seriously injured.

The accident appears to have been the result of culpable carelessness on the part of the switchman, who is said to have displayed the signal that the switch had been replaced.

Immediately after the accident occurred, the officials telegraphed for another engine, but many of the passengers preferred coming on by boat. Our informant, who was counting his money at the time the accident occurred, states his currency disappeared, and that he has not seen it since.

Still Another.

COLLISION BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND HARLEM TRAINS—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Harlem Railroad train which left Pawlings at 6 A. M. was struck by the New-Haven train going north, and several passengers were injured.

The trains met on the high trestle-work bridge between Harlem and the Yorkville tunnel, both going at a high rate of speed; and although there is a double track at that point, the last car of the Harlem train was badly shattered by coming in contact with one of the New-Haven cars. It is supposed that the bridge settled in consequence of the tremendous weight of both trains bearing upon one point; and as the up-track and down-track are very close together the oscillation threw the cars together. After the first contact they were repelled, but immediately came together again, when all the windows of the Harlem car were smashed and many passengers were injured by glass and broken wood-work.

Mr. DE WITT, a lawyer of this city, who lives at Mount Vernon, was severely hurt in the arm. Another gentleman was badly cut in the fleshy part of the arm. Scarcely a person in the Harlem car escaped without injury. We do not hear that any lives were lost.

The passengers complain that the engineers do not obey the regulations as to speed in crossing the bridge, which is 70 feet high.

FROM ALBANY.

Appointment of State Assessor—Gen. Grant to be in Albany on the Fourth.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 1.

The Governor has appointed Mr. JOHN F. LEBLEY, of New-York, as State Assessor in place of Mr. P. W. ENGS, resigned. His commission is to date from July 1, 1865.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Gov. FENTON received a telegram from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, saying that he would positively be in Albany on the 4th inst.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 1.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived here last night, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He goes to Louisville on Monday; after which he will return to this city for a few days, before visiting St. Louis.

Rev. DONALD MCLEOD was run over and killed by the Indianapolis train at Sedamsville yesterday.

The *Gazette's* Chicago dispatch says a locomotive on the Chicago and Rock Island Road exploded yesterday while passing through Clark-street, scalding several persons.

Opening of a Telegraph Office at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Saturday, July 1.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have opened an office in Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, for the accommodation of the guests and the public generally.

West Point is now in direct telegraphic communication with the City of New-York and all other points in the United States and Canadas.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 1.

The Boston Board of Brokers has adjourned over until Wednesday next, on account of the Fourth of July rejoicing and festivities.

THOMAS C. AMORY, President of the Firemen's Insurance Company, died this morning.

FISHES AND FISHERIES

The Morality and Pleasures of Fishing.

How Fishes are Caught---Their Study and Cultivation.

ABOUT HOME FISHERIES.

Public and Private Resorts, and How to Reach Them---Kinds of Fish Caught at Each.

Reports of Fisheries from Other Sections---Why the Occupation Deserves Encouragement.

The Mackerel Fisheries of England and France.

Wonderful Fishes Found in New Mexico.

Fishing is an ancient and honorable occupation; an occupation from whose ranks some of the disciples of old were chosen to "preach the gospel to every creature;" an occupation whose followers since that period down to the days of the good, old, genial, pious IZAAK WALTON, have been men of great moral character, of patience and watchfulness; have been men that disappointments never conquer; men of virtue and humility; and these truths the page of history has ofttimes recorded, and the melodies of music warbled to the world from the dim centuries of the present period. Have not the fishermen of "beauteous Naples" been made historically and operatically eminent?

HOW FISHE ARE CAUGHT.

The same time-honored methods of fishing, with but few alterations, additions or improvements, in vogue in the beginning of the world's history, are now resorted to. No occupation of man has so completely withstood the inroads of science and mechanical invention. The fishermen of this generation cast their nets as did those of Gallilee, and mountain anglers still whip the trout streams with the same appliances for tempting the finny tribe as were used by loving old IZAAK. And so it is with the villages of fishermen they are as unchangeable as the granite hills; changes as modest in their appdarance as the people who build them.

PLEASURES OF THE VOCATION.

The innocent recreation of fishing stands out pre-eminently above all other sports or pasttimes; and its enjoyableness is in its solitude and the calm, philosophical nature it requires to be successful. It begets reflection and demonstrates that all is vanity and uncertain in this life. And dissipation is out of the question in the inveterate angler, as none know better than he knows that a quick eye and steady nerve are his capital, his all, and he waits and watches for the "nibbles."

ICHTHYOLOGY, OR THE STUDY OF FISHES.

The study of fishes is not only very interesting, but very important. Of all classes of vertebrate animals, there are none which afford so great a number of species useful as food to man. Nor is the supply scanty. They are drawn by hook and net by millions from the deep. The work of fisheries gives employment to thousands, and the amount of capital involved is enormous. The fisheries have been considered, and have proved, an excellent school for seamen, and some of our best sailors and commanders in the mercantile marine have served an apprenticeship at the fishing business. The organization of fishes expressly fits them for their liquid element. They are clothed neither with hair nor feathers, but with smooth scales, often beautifully light and delicate, giving uniformity of service to a compact contour, admirably adapted for progress through the waters. Some, it is true, have a hard osseous envelope, and others are arrayed in a panoply of spines, which remind one of the hedgehog. There are also those—as the eel, the codfish, the catfish, &c.—which have the skin naked, smooth and slippery.

As in the case with terrestrial animals, they vary in their habits and powers of locomotion. Some move slowly along, others cleave the waves with the velocity of an arrow, bear up against rapids, and clear falls with wonderful energy. Many persons regard the fins as the principal organ of locomotion in fishes; but these, in fact, are principally used as balancers of the body, as agents in turning the direction of the animal's course, or of guiding it as it swims along. It is the tail, or elongated muscular extremity of the fish, tipped with a broad, extended web or fin, which constitutes the efficient organ of locomotion. The fish sculls itself along by rapid strokes from side to side, as may be seen by disturbing one of these animals at rest and watching its motions. It is by the movement of the same organ, only more violently exerted, that the fish leaps out of the water, springs at insects or clears the water-fall, and we may further observe that it is only in such fishes as have the tail muscular and powerful, and the body compactly shaped, that this faculty of leaping exists. The large-headed, slender-tailed codfish cannot leap, but the salmon and trout will spring several feet above the surface of the water. The use of the fins as balancers has been proven by experiments, and it has been observed that when both the ventral and pectoral fins of fishes were cut off all their motions were unsteady, and they reeled from right to left, and down, in a very irregular manner. An internal sac, usually termed the swimming bladder, a reservoir of air placed beneath the spine, and varying in form and size in different species, by the inhalation or expulsion of air, enables it to sink or rise. The sight of fishes is ordinarily very acute, and there is no longer a doubt that fishes hear. They have, however, no external auditory apparatus. But this branch of the subject we must leave, though we advise those that have the inclination and time to study the peculiarities of fishes, and they will find it alike instructive and interesting.

THE CULTURE OF FISHES.

The cultivation of fishes is attracting much attention, and deservedly, in not only this, but in many European countries, as a means of increasing the amount of food for the million at a low figure. A few years since nobody thought of breeding fishes, and now nearly the whole world is talking about it. The culture of fishes owes its origin to a humble but very intelligent man, JOHN REMY, a French fisherman, an uneducated man, without any instructor, adviser or patron, who succeeded by dint of penetration and perseverance in conducting the problem of raising fishes to an an almost complete solution. M. MILNE EDWARDS, in a report on this science to the Academy of Sciences, declares that REMY, with his co-laborer, GEHIN, has the merit of having "created a new industry in France." Mr. GEOFFREY ST. HILAIRE, the great naturalist, did not hesitate to pronounce the humble fisherman of the Vosges, one of the "benefactors of his country." Yet this man, who had created a new industry and became one of the benefactors of France, died in a condition bordering on destitution, leaving a widow, four daughters and two sons unprovided for. But be it said to the credit of the French, immediately after his death a subscription for their relief was opened, and the wants of the family provided for.

Some time since attention was directed to this branch of science by a paper from the United States Patent Office, wherein it suggested that many new varieties of fishes might easily be introduced into the waters of this country, by means of transferring the spawn from one locality to another. The mullet of the Garonne, and also the sardine, might be valuable in the Potomac, or rivers alike to it. The golden carp, now tolerably abundant in the Hudson, was accidentally introduced by the breaking away of a dam. After the opening of communication between the Hudson and Lake Erie, eels and other fishes, previously unknown to the waters of the lake, made their appearance there, and at this time exist in abundance. It has been suggested, and the suggestion is worthy of thought and action, that officers of the navy, employed in service upon foreign coasts, might receive instructions from the department to collect varieties of foreign fish.

Fishes are among the most bountiful provisions of Providence for our support; they require no feeding, they multiply spontaneously, they are highly nutritious, and possess a variety of flavor. How deep a debt of gratitude do we owe for the nutritious blue fish and bass, and the Yankee for the institution of the cod fish. They are not only transmutable into bone and muscle, but the occupation of catching them is alike profitable, pleasant and healthy. We have an especial regard for the mackerel also, and never see a pink-sterned schooner on a cruising ground without a thrill of respect. And what would life be worth without oysters and clams? And does not the mouth water at the very mention of trout? No one that has ever drawn from its native element one of these delicious fish, with "a line as delicate as the finest hair from the tresses of a mountain sylph," can forget the enthusiasm with which he beheld the silver rain falling from the spotted back of his glittering victim, as he waved it from the uplifted rod. Talk of the ambrosia of the Olympian deities—talk of ortolans and perigord pies—why, they are poor and tasteless in comparison to a trout fresh caught in a silver stream of the granite hills! Let then every exertion conducive to the cultivation of fishes be made by all means. We cannot have too many varieties in our abounding waters.

HOME FISHERIES—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESORTS—HOW TO REACH THEM.

Having above dilated upon the value and benefit of fishes to the human family, we proceed to indicate for the amateur fisherman the various places within a few hours' ride from this city where the finny tribe do most resort, and the most expeditious and cheapest route of reaching them. Fish of all kinds are abundant and unusually fine this season. Blue fish, bass, black fish, weak fish, sheepshead and so on, instinctively resort to locations where man can conveniently catch them, and thus they will be found in profusion in the quiet retreats to be mentioned:

NEWARK BAY.

A quiet and pleasant place, easily approached by steamboat from the foot of Dey-street and the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-street. Boats will be found in waiting and lines ready for use on the shore at Bergen Point, a short distance below the La Tourette House, and at public places at Centreville, Saltersville and Greenville. Black, blue and weak fish are caught in abundance.

CANARSIE, OR JAMAICA BAY, L. I.,

Is a place of much resort for fishing, and one of the best near to the city. Unusual good luck has favored all that have visited this place this season. Aside from the fishing, this village is worth a visit, as it illustrates the unpretending and unprogressive nature of the fisherman. It is a village of the most primitive simplicity. Fifty years, which has changed alike "city and town," has left Canarsie untouched. The fishermen's boats line the beach, and their nets hang on the fence, and the wagons loaded with blue fish, eels, crabs, &c., come and go, as they did when our fathers were boys. True, there may be more and better customers in this day for the fishes caught, but the fisherman is neither advanced in wordly goods or external comfort. A solitary hotel, "Uncle Sam's Cabin," is an antique tavern, with but few moderate improvements, but everything requisite for an angler's outfit, and needful refreshments may be found within its walls. The cars from the Fulton and Atlantic Ferries Brooklyn, will take you to East New-York, where stages are in waiting to convey all "Uncle Sam's" friends to Canarsie. A railroad has been commenced to this place, when fishing will not unlikely introduce a stream of travel, that will seriously tell upon the finny tribe, and wake up the sedate old Dutch farmers and fishermen, who are dozing there in comparative seclusion.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, L. I.

This is another quiet place, land-locked between Plum and Pelican Beaches, just far enough removed from the direct line of travel, to give it that air of quiet seclusion, which the fisherman likes. The fish caught here are large and of delicate flavor. It is reached by the Coney Island cars from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and passengers who desire to visit this place, are let out at JOHN FRIEND's hotel, on the Coney Island road, one mile from the bay. Stages await you here, and under the guidance of JOHN, who uses his every exertion to make pleasant and profitable the visits of amateur fishermen, you are soon engaged in the good old occupation.

BATH, L. I.

Among its fascinations of quiet beauty, delightful drives, and shady seclusion, its fishing is not less prominent. Blue, black, and weak fish abound, and boats, lines, &c., can be obtained upon inquiry of GEO. SHIELDS, who conducts the Bath Hotel. The beach at this place is excellent for bathing purposes, and its promenades are beautiful. It is easily reached by all the street railroads running to Greenwood, hence by the Bath and Coney Island Railroad.

FORT HAMILTON, L. I.

An hour's ride via Court-street cars, from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, will take you to this quiet, shady retreat. The fishes are abundant and fine. All requisite information can be obtained by inquiries in the village. Should your inclination prompt a walk along the shore, you can become reflective, and, thinking of the mutability of human events, cast your eye over upon that ever-memorable pile, Fort Lafayette, that rests in its dusty hue, so much like a toad upon the water.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Beyond Jamaica Bay, and lashed by the waves of the Atlantic, lies this quiet, cooling village. Its avenues and houses denote the taste and cultivation of its residents. A plunge in the ocean and a day's fishing here will refresh and make happier and healthier all who undertake it. Boats, lines and every convenience are in waiting for IZAAK's followers, and, loaded with glistening bass and quivering black fishes, they return well paid and contented in mind. Rockaway is easily reached from Brooklyn, by stages that start from the Fulton Ferry.

FLUSHING, GLEN COVE, &C., L. I.

Beside the places noted above, most capital fishing can be found at the beautiful Summer retreats of Flushing, Glen Cove, Whitestone, &c., on Long Island. They are convenient of access by the elegant steamer *Sylvan Grove*, which leaves Peck-slip every morning for these delightful resorts.

Again, in the interior of the island there are many good trout streams and many

PRIVATE PONDS,

where the owners, having availed themselves of JOHN REMY's perseverance and industry, have cultivated their fish, introducing all the superior species they could obtain, and in this manner have under their exclusive control, some of the most delicious and finest of the finny tribe. These ponds are guarded and watched to an extent that precludes even the possibility of an outsider "casting a line," and, consequently, we refrain from indicating their location.

FISHING IN THIS AND NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

Letters from different sections of this State, from reliable parties, and from the old rendezvous of the amateur fishermen throughout the Eastern States, give full credence to the reports that this will be a season of abundance for river, lake and mountain trout and other rare fish native to these waters, and that they are already running in quantities and quality that would have made the heart of old IZAAK leap with joy and gladness.

MACKEREL AND COD FISHERIES AT THE NORTH AND EAST.

These delicious fishes, whose appearance are unsurpassed by few, are running in large numbers in the waters at the North and East they frequent. It promises to be a season alike profitable to the men engaged in catching them, and to those that prepare them for the market. The consumption of these fishes, in this city alone, is immense, and they reduce the expenses of many households, who supply the place of meats at at their tables by this nutritious food.

WHY THE OCCUPATION OF FISHING SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

A prolific season at the fisheries of this section, and those throughout the country, has a direct tendency to reduce the consumption of meat: and, as all butchers are inveterate enemies of fishermen, and venders of fish, it, at this time, when the rapacious venders of meats are charging so enormously for their stock, behooves us all to indulge in a dainty dish of delicious fish, and subsist upon blue, black and other fishes, to the exclusion of meats of any character, until the venders of tough steaks and questionable legs of mutton, are able to discern that the prices of such articles must fall, and decrease with the general reduction of the day.

MACKEREL FISHERIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The mackerel fishery on the English and French coasts afford employment to large numbers of men. The mackerel approaches the coast of England in large shoals, and it was formerly considered that its annual movements were from northern to southern, and from southern to northern latitudes; but this fish is found in the British seas at all seasons of the year, though in Winter they are not numerous. Where the fishermen commence fishing early, they are obliged to proceed a considerable distance out to sea, approaching the coast as the season advances. The first catch of the season commands a very high price. There are three modes of fishing pursued in Europe: with drift-nets, with seines and with the line. By the latter, a couple of men will take from five hundred to one thousand a day, if it be favorable. The French boats go out frequently with six or eight people on board, all of whom fish with the line, some hands tending two lines. The fish bite voraciously; frequently a rag attached to the hook is sufficient bait. The seine fishing requires two boats. The drift-net used in fishing is twenty feet deep by one hundred and twenty feet long, well corked at the top, but without lead at the bottom. They are made of small fine twine, which is tanned of a reddish brown color, to preserve it from the action of the sea-water, and it is thereby rendered much more durable. The size of the mesh is about two inches and a-half, or rather larger. Twelve, fifteen, and sometimes eighteen of these nets are attached lengthwise, by tying along a thick rope, called a drift-rope, and, at the ends of each net, to each other. When arranged for depositing in the sea, a large buoy attached to the end of the drift-rope is thrown overboard, the vessel is put before the wind, and, as she sails along, the rope with the nets thus attached is passed over the stern into the water till the whole of the nets are run out. The net thus deposited hangs suspended in the water perpendicularly twenty feet from the drift-rope, and extending from three-quarters of a mile to a mile, or even a mile and a half, depending on the number of nets belonging to the party or company engaged in fishing together. When the whole of the nets are thus handed out, the drift-rope is shifted from the stern to the bow of the vessel, and she rides by it as if at anchor. The benefit gained by the boats hanging at the end of the drift-rope is, that the net is kept strained in a straight line which, without this pull upon it, would not be the case. The nets are set in the evening, and sometimes hauled once during the night; at other times allowed to remain all night. The drift-rope is hauled in by means of a capstan. The boats employed are generally about thirty feet long, built of oak, or ash, copper-fastened, with great depth of waist and breadth of beam, and are considered both fast and safe. The seasons of the mackerel fishery fluctuate greatly, an abundant being succeeded by an unproductive one; or, several seasons may occur together, and be followed by as many of scarcity. On some nights two or three thousand fish will be caught by one boat, and another, not more than a mile distant, may not take one hundred. This uncertainty contributes to render the fishery a precarious source of subsistence to those who can only embark capital in it on a small scale, and cannot stand against the unforeseen reverses which may occur in a short period, but are counterbalanced on an average of years. The uncertainty with regard to the commencement of the season extends to prices, and to the success of each boat, and resembles a lottery in which there are some high prizes and many scarcely worth striving for; but the hope of obtaining the former is the great stimulus to exertion. The mackerel may be considered as frequenting nearly every part of the coasts of the United Kingdom, but it is most abundant on the southern portion of Great Britain, on the coasts of Sussex, Kent, Hampshire, and the western counties, and on those of Suffolk and Norfolk. They do not make their appearance on the coast of Scotland until late in the Summer. Whatever may be the facts as to their migration to the Arctic seas, it is stated that they are found in those latitudes under singular circumstances, and that Admiral PLEVILLE LEPLEY, R. N., who had had his home on the ocean for half a century, assured M. LACEPEDE, a French gentleman, that, in Greenland, in the smaller bays, surrounded with rock, so common on this coast, where the water is always calm, and the bottom generally soft mud and juice, he had seen, in the beginning of Spring, myriads of mackerel, with their heads sunk some inches in the mud, their tails elevated vertically above its level; and that this mass of fish was such that, at a distance, it might be taken for a reef of rocks. The Admiral supposed that the mackerel had passed the Winter torpid under the ice and snow, and added that, for fifteen or twenty days after their arrival, these fishes were affected with a kind of blindness, and that then many were taken with the net; but as they received their sight, the nets would not answer, and hooks and lines were used.

CURIOUS FISHES.

In this connection, we may introduce an account of a species of most extraordinary fish found near Fort Defiance, New-Mexico, and is wonderful, because of its possessing four distinct and useful legs. At the place where these fish are found, a stream of water comes down from a cañon in the mountains, and just before meeting the fort, suddenly sinks into the earth, and is entirely lost to view. It does not communicate with any other stream on the surface. In this brook these four-legged creatures abound. The specimen noted here were the only ones ever sent to this portion of the country, and they were obtained by Dr. LANGWORTHY, of Boston, for Prof. AGASSIZ, who gives a short description of them. In the first place, they look exactly like a miniature codfish, about six or seven inches long. On the back there is a membraneous fin running from the shoulder to the tip of the tail, and a like fin underneath, except that it commences back of the hind legs. Projecting from the gills on each side are five or six pendulous bodies, somewhat resembling small branches of the fir-tree, about an inch in length, appearing as though they were intended to take the place of the gills while the fish was in the air, that the blood, in circulating through them, might become decarbonized. This is all that is striking about the fish, except the four legs, placed precisely as the legs of the alligator, and very much resembling them in form. They are not useless excrescences, but real legs, used to advantage in procuring flies on the edge of the stream. They were a great curiosity, and so esteemed by both Dr. LANGWORTHY and Prof. AGASSIZ.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

President JOHNSON's health is improved, but by advice of his physician he refused to receive visitors to-day, and it is understood that he will not be accessible to office-seekers and other disinterested comers until Thursday or Friday next.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here last evening, accompanied by Gen. HANCOCK and Dr. NORRIS. Mr. SEWARD was engaged in official duties at the State Department to-day.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Gen. MEADE issues the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—*First*—In obedience to General Orders No. 118, current series, from the Adjutant-General's office, Major-Gen. MEADE assumes command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Second—The following officers are announced as the General Staff of the Military Division, viz.: Brevet Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. Vols., Assistant-Adjutant-General U. S. Army; Brevet Col. S. F. Barstow, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Brevet Major-Gen. A. S. Webb, United States Volunteers, Acting Inspector-General; Brevet Maj. C. D. Wory, Captain Ninth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Col. R. N. Batchellor, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Biddle, Major and Aid-de-camp; Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. Bache, Captain Fourteenth Infantry, Aid-de-camp; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Geo. Meade, Captain and Aid-de-camp.

Third—Department Commanders will forward to these headquarters, with the least possible delay, complete returns of their several commands, stating the location of posts and the number and designation of the garrison of each, with such other details, by letter, as may be important for the information of the Major-General commanding.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. A. G.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

To-day the New Regular Mail Service, under the Spring lettings, in the States of New-England and New-York, with miscellaneous routes in other directions, went into operation on about fifteen hundred (1,500) routes. The Postmasters will be greeted by new drivers, new agents, and others employed in the service, while, for the first time will be noticed new coaches and other vehicles performing their first trips over the respective lines.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY FROM ITALY.

The State Department has received the addresses of the Italian Emigration Society, of Ancona, the Democratic Society, of Siena, and the Italian Union Committee, of Siena, Italy, expressive of their friendship, condolence and sympathy for the United States, in the loss, by assassination, of President LINCOLN.

NUMBER OF PATENTS ISSUED.

One hundred and seventy-two patents were issued from the Patent-office during last week.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

The Village of Veroqua, Wisconsin Nearly Destroyed—Seventeen Persons Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

LACROSSE, Wis., Saturday, July 1.

A terrible tornado has just passed over the village and vicinity of Veroqua, Union County, Wis., prostrating fifty dwellings, killing seventeen persons, and wounding one hundred. The suffering caused by the tornado is very great, and a call is made for relief. Mayor LLOYD and Postmaster LOTTRIDGE have been appointed a committee in this city to receive donations.

The Habeas Corpus Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 1.

The consideration of the Cozens *habeas corpus* case was resumed this morning, Provost-Marshal FRINK making a proper return to the writ, under the direction of Gen. CADWALLADER and the Secretary of War. The argument of the case was conducted by Judge KNOW, but was not concluded, when the case was postponed until Wednesday next.

Proposition to Assassinate Gov. Johnson.

From the Nashville Union.

We made mention some days ago of the fact that a letter had been discovered among the archives of the State recently captured, addressed to Gov. HARRIS, proposing to assassinate Gov. JOHNSON. The following is a copy of the letter:

LAFAYETTE DEPOT, April 24, 1862.

GOVERNOR: The excuse I offer at present for addressing you is, that I believe good can be accomplished to the public through me. I reside, or did, in Franklin, Williamson County, Tenn.; am well known to the editors and publishers of the *Union and American*—especially to Mr. JAMES G. GRIFFITH, who knows my past political affiliations and present status. I belong to the First Tennessee Regiment (MANEY's;) was the first in my county to volunteer. Now, what I wish is this: for you to intervene for me to go to Middle Tennessee and capture or kill that vile traitor, ANDREW JOHNSON. I can do it, because I know Nashville, and am not generally known there. And, moreover, if when I get there, I find I can't accomplish my object, I want authority to raise a company of guerrillas in Middle Tennessee, to harrass the small garrisons left in the towns of that division of the State.

I am well acquainted in all the counties.

I fear the enemy will treat our men behind too kindly, thereby converting them to Yankees. Killing a few pickets, &c., would soon terminate their damnable civility. Be so kind as to address me thus at Corinth: "S. J. COOLE, Co. D, MANEY's Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers," and oblige,

Most respectfully yours,
S. J. COOKE.

P. S. I refer you beside to Senator HILL and Representative HOUSE from Williamson.

SAD CASE OF DEATH BY DROWNING.—On the afternoon of Tuesday, ADELBERT STONE, a student of the Yale Scientific School, was drowned while bathing in the Connecticut River, at Haddam. He, with some eighteen or nineteen students, were at Haddam, in company with Professors DANA and BRUSH, engaged in making geological examinations. Several of the students went in bathing, among whom was STONE. Two of them swam across the river, and, upon returning, met young STONE near the middle of the river, also attempting to cross. They passed him, when, as they neared shore, some of their friends motioned them back, but not understanding their signs they kept on until they reached shore, when they found that the young man STONE was seen to go down. They immediately returned to the spot, but could not discover any signs of him. Efforts were instantly made to recover his body, which had proved at last advices unsuccessful, although it was thought that they would yet result in finding the remains. It was thought that the deceased had been taken with a cramp and immediately sank. Young STONE is from Cleveland, Ohio, where his parents, who are people of considerable wealth, reside. He was about 21 years of age, an only son, and a young man highly respected and esteemed by his teachers and classmates.—*New-Haven Journal, June 29.*

THE PARK-ROW RACES.—Dry Dock car No. 5,432 and car No. 2,315 of the Bleecker-street line, passed Tryon-row at precisely 8 yesterday morning, both having aboard the usual morning and evening load of 5,678 passengers. The Dry Dock driver was about a length ahead. Seeing this, the Bleecker-street man whipped up and gained on the Dry Dock vehicle, and when the two passed the Tammany Hall crossing they were abreast; but the betting was on the Dry Dock man, the bystanders evidently imagining that he had loitered merely to give his horses rest, for he now spurred up, and when half-way down Park-row was at least a length ahead, and evidently would have won the race had not several apple-women, two or three drays and a dozen or more *Express* reporters fallen under the wheels and retarded the car a moment. That moment was fatal; it gave the Bleecker-street car the race in one minute and four-and-a-quarter seconds. We will thank Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, to keep Park-row clear of pedestrians hereafter, so that there may be no impediment to the races.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

The Trials on Wednesday Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray.

Record of all the Complaints Preferred.

We here present a list of all the complaints which were made before the commissioners, on Wednesday, with the record of every officer who appeared as defendant. The general reader will observe that the commissioners' decision is given in only a few cases; but their probable action may readily be guessed when we say that they ordinarily impose a fine of one day's pay by way of enforcing discipline, when it is shown that an officer has been guilty of a trivial offence, and that they number up the days in the ratio of the heinousness of the offence until they reach ten; but if an offender has willfully committed a wrong requiring more than ten days' fine, they invite him to resign. It may be observed that the commissioners have gone first into one of their most cleanly station-houses to ascertain whether the new sanitrry rule is enforced, requiring policemen who have been sweltering several hours in the streets to change their linen on retiring. This is a necessary rule, which the commissioners have established for the benefit of the force. Yesterday's list of complaints is as follows:

Archer, George, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; off post. Record, never a complaint before.

Allen, William S., of the Fourth Precinct, for not discovering a burglary. Record, ten complaints since April 19, 1860.

Barry, Peter J., of the Forty-ninth, off post. This is the first complaint on record against Barry.

Brooks, David, of the Twentieth Precinct; record, four complaints since March 14, 1865. The complaint against this officer was for addressing profane language to a citizen. Mr. McMurray—"We fined a man ten days, this morning, for profanity."

Breide, August, of the Fourteenth Precinct; drinking lager bier. Record, six complaints since Oct. 29, 1863. The officer introduced two German friends to testify that he drank sarsaparilla; but that not being a German beverage the commissioners thought it curious that he should have taken it.

Burns, George K., of the First Precinct; not found on post; escorting a woman home. Record, seven complaints since June 17, 1862. Complaint dismissed, and roundsman instructed to investigate on the spot in future.

Bresman, William, of the First Precinct; off post. Record, six complaints since Feb. 27, 1861.

Beekman, John, of the Fifteenth Precinct; did not patrol beat in Bleecker-street; in an alley, on police business. Record, six complaints since Nov. 24, 1861.

Brannick, John, of the Fifteenth Precinct; off post. Record, two complaints since March 27, 1865.

Banta, Abram J., of the Fifteenth Precinct. Record, seven complaints since Nov. 19, 1861. Violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand.

Barbalet, of the Fifteenth Precinct; record, eleven complaints since April 21, 1859. Violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand.

Bateman, Joseph, of the Fifteenth Precinct; record, seventeen complaints since Feb. 24, 1860. Violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand

Blair, William, Sergeant of the Second Precinct; five complaints since Dec. 10, 1860. Complaint for aiding bounty-brokers in alleged fraud. Not shown that Blair was aware of fraud.

Brennan, John C., of the Forty-fourth Precinct; in liquor store. Record, two complaints this month. Decision reserved.

Clickner, James S., of the Forty-ninth Precinct, was in conversation with a citizen. Record, eight complaints since June, 1864.

Cavanagh, Dennis, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, off post. Record, nineteen complaints since April 13, 1860.

Carney, James, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, off post. Record, three complaints since 1st of last May.

Cody, Martin, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, sitting while on; reasonable excuse. Record, one complaint March 8, 1865.

Callahan, Thomas J., of the Eighth Precinct; smoking a cigar in Laurens-street. Record, one complaint, April 28, 1865.

Corwin, Patrick, of the Seventh Precinct; sitting on a box. Record, two complaints since March 21, 1861.

Cole, Hiram, of the Seventh Precinct; off post. Record, two complaints since Oct. 27, 1864.

Downing, Mortimer, of the Third Precinct; off beat. Record, two complaints since April 11, 1865.

Dunham, Thomas D., of the Eighth Precinct; not found on post; on police duty; explanation accepted. Record, four complaints since March 7, 1865.

Davis, Peter J., of the Fifteenth Precinct; record, seven complaints since Dec. 1, 1860. Violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand.

Dempsey, Patrick, of the Fourth Precinct; unnecessary violence in making arrests. First complaint. Officer sustained.

Elias, Charles, of the Thirty-first, (latest case,) drank lager-bier in the Lion Park Hotel, said that Capt. Bogart had given his officers permission to go to dinner, and that there being no ice-water on the premises, they took lager. Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray—"This is hardly cause of complaint, Captain; if there was no water, the men were justified in taking the lager." This officer's record is good, there having been but two charges made against him since February, 1862.

Ernst, Charles, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, went into Hamilton Park with a woman, and attempted to arrest a man while in civilian attire, and in doing so produced a pistol. Record, six complaints since February, 1862.

Ely, John B., of the Fifteenth Precinct; record, no complaint. Violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand.

Eckstat, John, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, drinking ale corner of Canal-street and Broadway, while on duty. Record, one complaint since March 7. The officer said that he did not drink ale, and introduced Chas. H. Mills, railroad switchman, to swear that he drank cold water only. Decision reserved.

Follis, Patrick, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, off post. Record, seven complaints since Aug. 20, 1861.

Field, Lucien C., Sergeant of the Fifteenth Precinct, neglecting to record the fact of a pistol having been found on a prisoner's person. Record, two complaints since Oct. 1, 1863.

Field, Diederick F., of the Sixteenth Precinct, not putting on night-shirt on retiring. Record, one complaint, Oct. 26, 1863.

Farley, Michael J., of the Second Precinct, left beat without business. First complaint. The officer showed that he was on police duty.

Fisher, Martin, of the Ninth Precinct, drinking liquor. Said he drank cider. Record, seven complaints since Feb. 10, 1862. Complaint not sustained.

Gray, Geo. W., of the First Precinct, off post. Record, five complaints since Dec. 16, 1864.

Hanford, James, of the Forty-first Precinct, Sergeant. Capt. Powers complained that the Sergeant had made a false entry on the books in mis-stating the time at which a sneak-thief entered the station and stole books on the morning of the 17th inst., at about 4 A. M. The Sergeant, having been ill in the rear room, took the time from the doorman and entered it accordingly. The books were subsequently found at Inspector Folk's office. It appears that there is a conspiracy to break certain officers in this precinct. Sergt. Hanford's record is two complaints since Jan. 29, 1861. This case adjourned for a week.

Mr. Acton—We want to know who took the books. We will not tolerate small tricks. Mr. McMurray—"They are cutting their own throats over there."

Housman, Abraham, of the Sixteenth Precinct; violation of orders. Record, nine complaints since Dec. 19, 1860.

Hoyt, Samuel J., of the Forty-fifth Precinct; arresting two civilians standing on a street corner. Hoyt acted under orders from Sergeant. Complaint dismissed. Record, one complaint since Feb. 4, 1863.

Jarvis, Ebenezer N., of the Forty-second Precinct; neglect to make an arrest for violation of corporation ordinance—a friend's dog loose, and officer would not take dog, in obedience to Capt. Jacob's orders. Record, five complaints since Feb. 21, 1865.

Kiernan, Terence, of the Seventeenth Precinct; off post and using obscene language. Record, nine complaints since Dec. 15, 1861. Officer Kiernan said that he had been made angry. Mr. McMurray—"Keep your temper, Kiernan."

Kidd, Henry, of the Forty-second Precinct; behind time. Record, no complaint.

Lane, Francis B., of the Twenty-fifth, was off post on the 18th inst. in a fruit store, to ask the price of a lemon. Mr. Acton—The Treasurer will squeeze you. Record good; only three complaints since April, 1864.

Linsey, Thomas, of the Twenty-fifth, being off post, in jewelry store, handing in card of an excursion. Record, five complaints since April, 1862.

Lemon, Edward E., of the Forty-eighth Precinct, off post. Record, no complaint before this.

Lacy, John, of the Sixteenth Precinct, off post. Record, two complaints since June 20, 1864.

Lennon, Edward E., of the Forty-eighth Precinct, off post in a shoe store. First complaint.

Lennen, Edward J., of the Forty-eighth Precinct; arresting citizens who had no part in a fight. Never before a complaint against this officer. Mild reprimand.

McLaughlin, William, of the Forty-fourth Precinct. See Brennan, John C.

McGough, William, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; off post. Record, two complaints since April last.

Morris, James, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; off post, getting watch. Record, one complaint since 15th May last. Complaint dismissed.

McAuliff, Thomas, of the Sixteenth Precinct, not divesting himself of clothing on retiring to rest. Record, ten complaints since Aug. 11, 1863.

McElroy, James, of the Forty-sixth Precinct; not arresting a riotous crowd. First complaint.

McCarty, Florence, of the Fifth Precinct, for improperly arresting Augustus Gerlach, of No. 41½ Thomas-street. Complaint not sustained. Record, six complaints since Jan. 13, 1865.

O'Neil, James, of the Twentieth Precinct; off post. Record, three complaints since July 25, 1864.

O'Riley, Hugh, of the Fifteenth Precinct; not to be found on post. Record, four complaints since June 2, 1864.

Olmstead, Edgar S., of the Fourth Precinct; not discovering a burglary. Charge not sustained. First complaint.

Parlet, Charles H., of the Fourth Precinct; off post. Record, one complaint, April 5, 1865.

Pikel, Henry, of the Fourteenth Precinct; in a liquor store; getting claims. Record, one complaint, April 28, 1865.

Paul, Jesse P., of the Fifteenth Precinct. Record, nine complaints since Nov. 28, 1858; violation of rules concerning bed-clothing. Reprimand.

Quick, James, of the Forty-third Precinct, off post in a wheelright's shop; said he went in to complain of an incumbrance on the street. Record, two complaints since Dec. 2, 1864.

Quinn, John, of the Fifteenth Precinct; arresting John Stevens without cause; not sustained. Record, one complaint, May 3, 1865.

Roberts, Robert, of the Twenty-second, was accused of drinking lager-bier at the Lion Park Hotel on the 20th of June. Said he could find no water, and took sarsaparilla in lieu thereof. Record excellent, this being the first complaint.

Richardson, William, of the Fourth Precinct; sitting while on post. Record, never a complaint previous.

Reynolds, Smith J., of the Third Precinct; not trying doors. Record, four complaints since April 30, 1865. Also a complaint for standing twenty minutes in conversation with a woman. Mr. Bergen—"We'll soon break that up." Mr. Acton—"If a woman approaches you on post, and holds you half an hour, arrest her."

Riley, John, of the Eighth Precinct; assault upon Thomas Riley. Record, first complaint. Case adjourned.

Storms, Abraham, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, off post, June 22. Record, one complaint, Feb. 22.

Smith, Charles, off post; in conversation with citizen; said that he was speaking on police business. Record, never a complaint before this.

Schaedle, Thomas, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, did not report at roll-call on the 20th and 21st instant. Record, two complaints since March, 1865. Capt. Waddy thinks that this officer has resigned.

Smith, William, of the Twentieth Precinct; off post. Record, three complaints since May 5, 1864.

Smith, George W., of the First Precinct; off post. Record, seventeen complaints since Jan. 1, 1862.

Sweeny, Thomas, of the Fourth Precinct; left his beat and went to station-house without waiting for relief. Record, two complaints since Dec. 26, 1861.

Shalvey, Edward, of the Seventh Precinct; sitting on a box in East Broadway. Record, seven complaints since Dec. 29, 1861.

Ten Eyck, Henry, Sergeant of Thirty-first Precinct. The complainant, Mr. Inspector Dilks, went into the defendant's station-house and found it deserted, one hour. The Sergeant said that he was lying in the back room, sick from chills and fever, more dead than alive. The Sergeant's record is good, there having been two complaints against him since March, 1862.

Tuite, James, of the Thirteenth Precinct; off post. Record, five complaints since Dec. 5, 1861. The officer's child was sick with small-pox. Mr. Bergen—"You ought to have so reported at the station-house and the Captain would have relieved you."

Wares, Abel, of the Thirtieth Precinct; neglect to pay Simon Gluck for a suit of police clothing. Record, one complaint since February, 1858. Mr. Gluck appeared and said that Policeman Wares had promised to pay him, but neglected to do so. Mr. Acton—"We will see Officer Wares."

Waterman, Lewis P., of the Fifteenth Precinct; off post. Record, one complaint since May 30, 1865.

Wilson, John, of the Fourth Precinct; not found on beat. Record, four complaints since Jan. 20, 1865.

Welsh, Michael, of the Second Precinct; absent from school of instruction. First complaint.

Woodward, Frank, of the Seventh Precinct; practicing with pistol, firing at a mark. First complaint.

Wallace, William L., of the Seventh Precinct; improperly arresting a civilian. Complaint dismissed. Record, one complaint, June 9, 1865.

Wilson, Charles C., of the Seventeenth Precinct; improper arrest. Not sustained. Record, seven complaints since Feb. 15, 1861.

Young, Sandford B., of the Thirteenth Precinct; off post. Record, five complaints since April, 1862.

CASES ADJOURNED.

Officer Ben. Lowenthal, of the Fifth Precinct.

Officer Albert W. Griffain, of the Twenty-first Precinct.

Officer John Whyte, of the Twenty-first Precinct.

Officer Abram Johnson, of the Forty-fourth Precinct.

Officer Edward A. Joyce, of the Fifth Precinct.

Officer Aaron Jones, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

OUR MILITARY HOSPITALS.

A Glance at Their Organization and Work.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, June 26, 1864.

The first Military General Hospital in the United States was organized soon after the assault upon Fort Sumter. Since that time there have been one hundred and ninety-five institutions of that sort under the direction of the Surgeon-General. These hospitals have been furnished with accommodations for at least one hundred and fifty thousand patients, and, with exceptional instances, they have been generously provided with rations, medicines, nurses, and accomplished surgeons and physicians. At the time of the outbreak there were about one hundred commissioned medical officers in our little peace establishment of fifteen thousand men. Before the war closed we had five hundred commissioned officers of the medical staff, two thousand contract physicians, and an immense force of surgeons and their assistants, in the service. An idea of the vastness of this corps of educated and skillful gentlemen may be formed by an examination of the bill of cost submitted to Congress for the medical and hospital service for the year ending June 30, 1863. The expenditure, exclusive of the cost for constructing hospitals, soldiers' pay, clothing and rations, was $11,594,650. The imperfections discovered in the management of these retreats for the sick and wounded, were remedied as fast as possible by the government. In the meantime our patriotic and benevolent citizens aided the State and national authorities not only, but moved the masses everywhere to provide without delay for the brave men who had poured out their blood like water in defence of our common country. All loyal hearts beat in unison, and all loyal hands were open with means of affording immediate relief. It was truly a labor of love, not confined to sect or party, race or sex. The barefooted orange-girl, and the benevolent millionaire, hastened to participate in the noble work of duty and patriotism, and the world never before witnessed such an outpouring of gifts.

Contributions of money, clothing, provisions, delicacies, medicines, came by steamboat and rail-car, by private conveyance and express, from every point of the compass. Churches, schools and places of amusement got up special entertainments to raise funds to help on the work. Sanitary fairs were held to swell the streams pouring into the treasury, and ladies of culture and fortune hastened to the hospitals like queens to a coronation. These facts have crystalized into history, and our American Florence Nightingales have shown themselves as worthy to wear the wreath of honor as their distinguished sister on the other side of the sea. Without the shade of a shadow of egotism, we may challenge all the nations on the face of the earth, to show a brighter and nobler record of generous, humane and patriotic endeavor in behalf of the sick and wounded soldier. Many of our hospitals are now closed, and others will be vacated as fast as practicable.

In the city and immediate vicinity of Washington, half a dozen large hospitals have been closed, and the effects of some of them sold at auction. The following continue in operation: Armory-square, Carver, Campbell, Finley, Harewood, Lincoln, Mount Pleasant, Stanton, Emory, Douglas, Kalorama, (small-pox,) Auger, (at Alexandria,) and Point Lookout, (at Point Lookout.) These hospitals had beds for from four hundred to four thousand patients each, and with two or three exceptions, were located so as to command a fine view of the surrounding country, and secure the advantages of good water and a pure atmosphere. They will all be closed in a few months, except the Lincoln, the largest, which will remain a permanent institution. The men are hastening to their homes as fast as possible, and the clerks and officers are busily at work, in season and out of season, making out the requisite papers. Every train and every boat that leaves the city bear away representatives of the gallant men who have been prostrated by wounds and sickness in their heroic efforts to save the country; and it is saved. There are but few rebel soldiers in the hospitals here, and they receive the same care and attention that is bestowed upon our own loyal Union men. Your correspondent has visited all the hospitals at the Capital, and mingled freely with the men, without hearing of a single case of medical mismanagement. Some of the men were a little impatient because of the slow unwinding of the red-tape which kept them in their wards, when they were nervously anxious to reach home, but the fault was attributed to the strict discipline of the army regulations, and not to the surgeons in charge.

The professional skill, patriotism, heroism and humanity displayed generally by our military medical men, deserves more than a passing notice. It required a severe course of critical sifting to find the right men for the right places. At first the public complained that they were, in many instances, harsh, conceited and arbitrary, driving charitable and accomplished ladies from the couch of the sick and wounded, refusing to distribute delicacies to them, making it difficult for their friends to see them, and visiting with severe punishment the slightest provocation. Some of these men were cashiered by order of the government, and others were taught by experience, that the citizen soldier was a man and a hero, and must be treated humanely and tenderly.

Whenever, of late, our Surgeons have had the power to select locations for hospitals, they have shown that discretion and wisdom which is a credit to their profession. They have usually given a broad margin to crowded graveyards and to places where the drainage was defective, or where the air was impregnated with miasmatic poison and unpleasant odors.

The buildings, though put up in haste, and designed to be merely temporary, are so constructed that there is no weary and painful climbings of lofty flights of stairs; no crowding of patients into narrow and unventilated cells; no State prison walls about the premises to annoy the inmates with a feeling of restraint which belongs to criminals and not to heroes. Look at the Harewood Hospital, for instance. It is situated on the Corcoran estate—formerly occupied by the great banker of Washington. It is located about two miles from the city, on an eminence which commands a view of hills and vales, woods and rivulets, which make up a charming landscape. The men who are able to walk, or hobble about with cane and crutch, go to the woods, where they can lounge in the shade until they are called to their meals or to their beds.

Any fair day groups of men may be seen under the trees there, amusing themselves with cards and checkers, or with books and newspapers.

The medical officer, or surgeon in charge, is the ruling power in the hospital, and the engineer who constructs or repairs the buildings, the purveyor who provides the supplies, the officer of the day who overlooks the practice in the several wards, the clerks and orderlies, report to him, and he receives instructions from the Medical Director, who is the subordinate of the Surgeon-General. He is the head and chief of the Medical Department, subject, however, to the orders of the Secretary of War. The system which experience and skill have taught them to adopt works admirably, as a glance at the Armory-square, or almost any other general hospital, will assure the visitor. The Armory-square Hospital is the only one in the City of Washington with special quarters for officers. There Lieutenants, Captains, Majors, and others, who have shed their blood and lost their limbs in the service of their country, may be seen on their snow-white beds, and in wheeled chairs, or at their tables reading and writing, killing time—all that is left for them to kill, since the war is ended. The grounds about some of the hospitals have been carefully cultivated and tastefully laid out in flower gardens, giving a cheerful and beautiful picture for the eye, accompanied with the most fragrant odors. Many an invalid, who had not strength to leave his couch, had a bunch of flowers by the side of his pillow. If it be true that flowers are the alphabet of angels, the sick or wounded soldier has leisure to spell out the sweet lesson they teach. Their red, white and blue blossoms also remind him of his country's colors.

I have the impression that ladies do not visit the hospitals in Washington as they do in New-York and New-England. I passed through a dozen hospitals, and did not see more than five or six ladies—one of them was a sister of Charity, at the Lincoln Hospital. She seemed like a ministering angel, at the bedside of a dying soldier, whose convulsive hands were "knocking at death's door."

I noticed that the hospital contained a larger number of men who had each lost a leg, than of those who had each lost an arm, showing the fact that the rebels had been taught to shoot low. Those who had been crippled by the loss of limbs expressed great gratification, because the government had granted them a sum of money to pay, in part, for artificial limbs. Many of this class of cripples intend to fit themselves for the kind of work suited to their capacities. Some hope to secure the advantages of a collegiate education, and then teach school or study the learned professions; others intend to acquire a knowledge of sedentary employment, and others hope to make themselves useful at once as porters, clerks, messengers, &c., &c. In some of the hospitals, a gentleman visitor excited the curiosity of the one-armed men by his wonderful manipulation with an artificial arm. When he walked, it would swing backward and forward like the natural arm. He could pick up a cigar and put it in his mouth, could raise the arm slowly or quickly, could carve a steak, could hold a newspaper, and could write a letter with the artificial fingers, which seemed to articulate with vitality.

The sanitary regulations of the hospitals reflect credit upon the surgeons in charge and their subordinates. The floors are scrubbed as clean as a neat housewife's dresser; the beds are well aired, and the bedding frequently changed; the apartments are well ventilated; and, although the fare is not equal in richness and variety to that which is furnished to the guests at the Metropolitan or the Fifth-avenue Hotels, it is the very best of its kind; and it is the best kind for the soldier, and there is an abundance of it. It would be difficult to find more skillful and attentive medical aid than that which the government provides for the sick and wounded men. Under the administration of Surgeon-General Barnes, there can be no reasonable cause of complaint where his instructions are carried out, and the Surgeon who neglects his duty to the soldier does so at the risk of his present position and his future reputation.

Our Surgeons are regarded as non-combatants, hence they receive less credit than is due to them for heroic services. They have to face the peril of the most loathsome and dangerous diseases; they risk their lives in efforts to drive pestilence from the camp and the hospital; they staunch the bleeding wounds of our gallant men in the thickest of the fight. The entire army of the Union can bear witness that as a class they are deliberate in council and brave among the brave in the terrible hour of battle when within reach of the enemy's guns. Not a few of them have sacrificed a lucrative practice at home, to serve their country in the camp, the field and the hospital, where the compensation is not equal to the income of a thrifty physician in civil practice, and where there is little chance of promotion. G. W. B.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Fair—A Heroine—Military Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, June 26.

There is but little of general importance going forward here just now. The great fair, which has attracted so much attention, closed Saturday evening. The interest kept up to the last, and the attendance was large. The Art Gallery—which is indeed an unusually fine exhibition—is to be continued until the 1st of July. The receipts of the fair will not vary much from $300,000, which, under the circumstances, may be regarded as quite a successful result.

A HEROINE.

As an incident to the fair, or rather as an attraction, we have had as a visitor Miss Fanny Courtney, from Tennessee. The name itself is suggestive of romance; but her history for the past four years is full of romantic and thrilling adventure, which throw most novels into the shade. She is fair, fragile, modest, of more than ordinary beauty, and not yet twenty. Her residence is near Franklin; and during all of the troubles growing out of the rebellion, her family, consisting of her mother, herself and a younger brother, have maintained their loyalty, and shown upon every possible occasion their devotion to the cause of the Union. We remember reading, some two years ago, of one of her exploits. A party of rebel scouts came into the neighborhood. She mounted a horse at midnight, rode fifteen miles to the Federal lines, and gave information. A detachment of cavalry caught the fellows while at breakfast. Often has Fanny performed this kind of service, the value of which has been acknowledged by Gen. Thomas. And she and her little brother, twelve years old, went over the battle-fields and through the hospitals, night and day, caring for our sick and wounded. All night long after the battle of Franklin, did this little fellow carry water upon the field for the wounded, while Fanny acted as nurse in the temporary hospital. It was touching to see the meeting between her and those who had been her "patients." There was one tall soldier whose chin had been shot away in that battle, and whose head she held while the wound was being dressed. They met in Union Hall. The recognition was instantaneous. Tears came to the eyes of each, and with quivering lips did they recall the circumstances of their first meeting, months ago. She does not speak of her exploits or of her labors of love in the hospitals, and it annoys her to have them referred to in her presence; but there were too many who had received kindnesses at her hands on the battle-field or in the hospital, to permit her good deeds to remain unknown. Of course she did not escape all kinds of rebel persecutions. At one time she and her mother were arrested and taken before a court. As they passed in, the chivalry actually spit in their faces; but perfectly calm and remarkably self-possessed, she plead her own cause, and the judges let them off with a warning. The ladies here, to express some appreciation of her services and sacrifices, presented her with an elegant watch and chain. Tears, woman's eloquence, was the only reply she could make.

MILITARY.

Regiments continue to arrive daily, and accumulate much faster than they can be paid off and mustered out. There are nearly twenty here now in camp, and others hourly expected. The paying off is a slow process, and creates much impatience and dissatisfaction all around. The Veteran Reserves feel better under the new order mustering them out with their regiments. Now that the war is over and the danger passed, all are anxious to get out of the service. This shows that they did not enter it for the pay; but that other motives prompted them in taking up arms against the rebellion. The regiments arriving are in remarkably good health and condition. Most of them number about half the original roll—may less, and few, very few over. There are some disturbances growing out of the concentration of so many soldiers here; but on the whole the disorders are far less than with a like number of our own people.

The rebel prisoners have taken leave of us. With the exception of about eighty invalids, confined in the hospitals, they are all gone. They have left us for their own homes, most of them avowing a determination to be henceforth good loyal citizens; some of them going so far as to say unless it is all right down there—unless their old neighbors are inclined to keep the peace, they shall return to the North. They have had enough of war. A very few were contumacious to the last—saying, "We shall have another chance, soon." All made a much better appearance, so far as physical health is concerned, on their departure, than they did on their arrival. Their clothes were nothing to boast of on either occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seizures of breweries and distilleries, for evasions of the National Revenue Law, still continue in this district. Almost every day new cases are reported in the United States District Court; but no final action has yet been had upon any of them. In most cases bonds are given, and the property restored to custody. In some I notice that the bonds do not cover a quarter of the value of the articles seized. In one case there were 50,000 barrels of beer, a large quantity of grain, whisky, &c., besides the brewery. The bonds given were $75,000. The property is probably worth $500,000.

We have had almost daily rains for the past fortnight—rather too much of a good thing, though no great inconvenience has yet been experienced. Railroad projects are quite numerous in this State; mostly short lines connecting with the important roads. Business is comparatively dull throughout the West, and money rather abundant. Farm produce rules pretty low in the interior—corn being sold at railroad stations in some localities at twenty cents. Here the speculators keep up the prices of grain beyond its nominal point. We are preparing to have a grand celebration of the ever glorious Fourth. It is to be on a more magnificent scale than ever before attempted. Henry Winter Davis is to deliver the oration. The great tunnel is still successfully progressing under the lake. It has now reached a distance of three-fourths of a mile from the shore. The contract for the tunnel under the river at Washington-street has been let for a little over $200,000. The opera season has closed, and Grau and his troupe have returned to the great metropolis. I understand that it has been very successful.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The State Prisoners—Jeff. Davis—C. C. Clay—A Relic of Mrs. Davis.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, June 27, 1865.

C. C. Clay has been taken sick; his imprisonment is evidently telling on his health. Dr. Bancroft attends him. The doctor is doing all he can to restore the prisoner's health. He is suffering from no particular disease, but is laboring under general physical prosrtation or debility.

Jeff. Davis is actually becoming robust; he is heavier now than on the day of his capture. He is ever ready to talk, though no answer is vouchsafed him. He has presented Dr. Craven with his elegant meerschaum; it is of the amber stem, and already described in the *Inquirer*.

The few officers who have seen this pipe are in ecstacies over it. The amber stem, pure, solid amber, elicits rhapsodical encomiums from the military pipe connoisseurs. This stem alone is said, by those who ought to know, educated pipe devotees, to be worth fifty dollars, lawful currency of the United States. And the bowl, the turbaned Zouave's head, the same authorities pronounce to be beautifully unique, though not so valuable as the stem, in a greenback point of view. Albeit Jeff. has donated his pipe, he has not given up smoking by any means. He stipulated with Dr. Craven, when he presented him the amber-stemmed meerschaum, to give him a long-stemmed pipe in return. This the Doctor did, and Jefferson now puffs the weed from an ordinary brier-root.

John Mitchell is gloomy and morose. He does not endeavor to break the imposed silence. He p[illegible] in reticence, scowling fiercely on his guards, who, of course, never break the silence. John is becoming misanthropical. Davis does not know of Mitchell's imprisonment.

We to-day examined a feminine souvenir of the late rebellion. It was a present from the ladies of South Carolina to Mrs. Davis, prepared at the outbreak of the war, and presented to the pseudo Mrs. President immediately after Jeff's. first mock inauguration at Montgomery.

The present is a novel and a handsome one, being a bouquet of ladie's hair. Locks of every shade and hue shed from the heads of fair South Carolinians, and cunningly worked into the semblance of a well-arranged and tastefully-selected bouquet. There are roses, buttercups, daisies, lilies, broad-leaved japonicas, all exquisitely wrought of hair, and bearing a marvelous resemblance to their garden prototypes. The hair used is from the venerable gray of age, to the flaxen silk locks of youth, raven, brown, auburn, blonde, all colors are delicately combined. And the whole is certainly a triumph of hair work. The petals of a japonica are elegantly worked with black hair, while the blossom is of a delicate flaxen hue.

The buds of the flowers are represented by beads. The bouquet is of full size, being at least fifteen inches across at its widest part, and about eighteen inches in length. The stems of the hair flowers are tied with a bow of blue ribbon. The bouquet is inclosed in a square shallow case lined with white satin. The front is of glass, surrounded by a neat gilt frame. On the white satin back-ground, over the top of the bouquet, is inscribed, with a pen, in indelible ink, "C. S. A., 1861." On the left, on the bouquet, is written, in a legible, upright hand, "From Miss Sally L. Hawkins." On the right, "To Mrs. Jefferson Davis." This unique bouquet graced the parlor walls of Mrs. Davis till it came into the possession of its present owner.

The present owner, is a colored woman, Mrs. Ellen Bond, who was a house servant in the Davis family since Jan. 2, 1864. She tells me that Mrs. Davis presented her the bouquet several months ago, and that she removed it from the Presidential parlor to her own humble home where it remained till within a few days past, when it was sent down with Mrs. Bond's other effects. It is now in her house at Camp Hamilton. Mrs. Davis told her that the bouquet was made from the hair of South Carolina ladies; some of them that she had known well were dead, and she did not care to have the gift about her.

Ellen Bond was the chattel of Peter W. Grubbs, druggist, of Richmond. Was born and lived in his family till Jan. 2, 1864. She accompanied Mrs. Davis in her flight from Richmond, and was present at the capture of Jeff. She left Richmond with Mrs. Davis and the children on the Thursday before the city was captured. Mrs. Davis told her that a great battle was about to take place, greater than any that had yet been fought; that even if the Yankees were whipped there would be almost starvation, and in view of these contingencies, Mr. Davis deemed it best for her and the children to leave Richmond for a while, and take refuge in North Carolina. Mrs. Bond, who possesses a great affection for Mrs. Davis, readily agreed to accompany her.

Mrs. Davis was placed under the care of a Mr. Harrison, who had been acting as an aid of Jeff.'s. The party traveled without stopping till they reached Charlotte, N. C. Here Mrs. Davis remained until the news of the fall of Richmond reached her. The news was communicated to her by a Capt. Moody, under whose guidance she resumed her journey in an ambulance. Mrs. Davis had with her two thousand dollars in gold and a bundle of Confederate money. The first two days of ambulance travel Mrs. Davis received many presents of food from the people whose houses they passed. On the third day, an *incognito* mode was adopted, the party calling each other by assumed names. Mrs. Davis was to be known as Mrs. Smith. All needed provisions were paid for in Confederate money. The gold was untouched. The party traveled as rapidly as possible, until they were joined by Jeff. himself. He joined the party on a Monday evening. The Wednesday morning following he was captured. Mrs. Bond, therefore, knows very little of his mode of travel. She says he rode on horseback, and apart from the ambulance containing the women and children.

Mrs. Bond, with the daughter of Davis and Miss Howell, occupied a tent. On the morning of the last day she was awakened by the report of fire-arms. She aroused Miss Howell, and when that lady shook off her somnolency the sounds had died away. She made light of the alarm, and prepared to resume her slumbers, but was next disturbed by the clatter of horses' hoofs, and the shouting of men. At these ominous noises both Miss Howell and Mrs. Bond ran out of the tent. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were at the door of the tent, which was beside the one occupied by Miss Howell. Mrs. Davis' keen eyes recognized the distant horsemen as Yankee cavalry, and told her liege lord as much. She drew him within the tent, and immediately called to Ellen to bring her the water-proof cloak and small black shawl, which were in Miss Howell's tent.

Mrs. Bond took the articles called for and carried them to Mrs. Davis. That lady immediately threw the cloak over Jeff.'s shoulders. While she was arranging it Ellen left the tent. In a few moments she was called for again. Mrs. Davis said to her, in an imploring tone; "Go with Mr. Davis and try to get him off; for God's sake don't refuse me, Ellen; save him if you can." Mrs. Bond says she left the tent with Mr. Davis, but had not proceeded but a few steps when the guard halted them. The denouement was given in the *Inquirer* immediately after its occurrence, and is therefore well known to its reaeers.

Mrs. Bond remained with Mrs. Davis till her arrival at Fortress Monroe, when she was taken from the *Clyde* by her husband, who is employed as a servant at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Bond escaped from Richmond a year ago.

Mrs. Bond relates many interesting reminiscences of the last fifteen months of rebel rule in Richmond. She is a bright mulatto woman, with long, wavy hair. She seems a close observer, has a retentive memory, and though she can neither read nor write, she expresses herself with remarkable perspicuity. The table at the rebel President's house, during her service there, was remarkable for its plainness. No dessert or wines were ever used, except when distinguished company was present. Every part of the household was managed with rigid economy. Mrs. Davis instilled it as a maxim that they must live circumscribed, and save as much as possible to the public purse while the struggle was going on. Mrs. Bond speaks of Mrs. Davis with a fond affection. We asked her if she would like to return to her, and be again a bond-woman. "Oh, no, Sir," she answered, with a startled air: "I never want to go South again as a *slave*—I would rather be free, much rather. Mrs. Davis was good to me, but I don't want to be her slave, for all that."

ATROCIOUS CRUELTY.

A Horse to Trot from Boston to Portland in One Day—The Animal Dies Near the End of his Journey.

From the Boston Post.

About two weeks ago, Mr. Edward Brackett, of this city, made a wager of $1,000 that his horse *Lyon* would trot from this city to Portland in one day—that is, between the hours of sunrise and sunset. The animal is a black gelding, large and thin in flesh, weighs some ten hundred, stands sixteen hands high, is a little over ten years of age, and was raised in Maine. Since the race was arranged, it has excited a good deal of speculation among horse men in this city and vicinity, and considerable money has been wagered on the result, those well acquainted with the endurance of the animal being perfectly willing to invest their stamps in his favor. The horse was to go to harness, and it was expressly stipulated that he should travel the old stage road to the Forest City, the distance being computed to be about 116 miles. The attempt to drive a horse this distance in a single day, over a rough road, is, we believe, unprecedented, although several noted matches against time are fresh in our memory. Two or more horses in this country have accomplished the feat of trotting 20 miles in one hour, and a few years since a man undertook to drive a horse 100 miles in 10 hours, on one of the Long Island racing courses. The animal went some 98 or 99 miles well inside of time, but fell dead on the track with the feat so nearly accomplished. Mr. Brackett's horse had some minutes more than 15 hours to do the 116 miles, and previous to starting the odds were that the feat would be accomplished. *Lyon* was put in training ten days ago, and up to the day of the race easily did his exercise of sixty miles per day.

Every arrangement was made that the race might go off entirely smooth and fair. To provide against missing the road a man was sent ahead in a light gig, which was ready for his use if he should break his own, the pilot making frequent changes of horses on the road. Other parties also accompanied the horses, to see fair play for the money they had staked. The tolls on the bridges were also paid in advance, that there might be no unnecessary delay on that score.

At 4:30 Wednesday morning the horse was started on his journey, Mr. Frank Briggs, a well known turfite, holding the ribbons over him. The point of departure was the Fitchburgh Railroad depot on Causeway-street, at which place were congregated quite a number of interested parties to see the start, including one man who held an almanac in his hand to make a sure thing as to the time the sun rose. The horse reached Newburyport, one-third of the distance, in four hours, in good condition, although we understand that for the first [illegible] miles he scoured considerably. A stop of fifteen minutes was made at Newburyport, and Portsmouth was reached at a quarter before 11. Here the animal was taken out, unharnessed, rubbed down and fed. At ten minutes past 12 Mr. Briggs again took his seat in the sulky and a start was made, the horse, to all appearances, in excellent condition. Saco was reached at 4:30 P. M., and a rest of fifteen minutes taken.

As the hour approached when the horse was expected to arrive in Portland, considerable interest was manifested and quite a crowd of people gathered in front of the Preble House, the point at which the race was too terminate. As time passed on it began to be considered doubtful if the horse would pull through, and at 7 o'clock it was reported that the horse had given out, which, in a short time, was corroborated by persons who went out on the road; that the horse in coming over the Scarboro' turnpike had dropped to the ground and died shortly after.

There were several reports in the city yesterday in regard to the causes of failure, the most general seeming to be that the animal was not properly fed on the journey. At any rate we hope it will be a long time before a similar feat is attempted.

Letter from Gen. Ewell.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer and Democrat.

A gentleman of St. Paul, who was formerly a non-commissioned officer in Gen. (then Capt.) Ewell's company of the regular army, wrote a friendly letter to his old commander a few weeks ago, and has received the following reply, which he has permitted us to publish on account of the explanation it affords of the motives and inducements which led Gen. Ewell to embrace the secession cause. The letter is as follows:

Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, June 13, 1865.

Dear Sir; I was highly gratified at the receipt of yours of the 30th ult. Long experience has given me very different views in regard to the responsibilities of an officer from those with which I left West Point, where a few mathematical formulas, never used afterwards, and abstruse branches of science, were dwelt upon, to the utter exclusion of the duties and responsibilities that were to occupy our lives. It is, therefore, highly gratifying that I have the testimony of one companion in arms, that I made some friends among the soldiers—a portion of humanity where the treatment of the best is measured often by what the worst deserve, and whom it is easier to govern by the harshest rules than to take the trouble to discriminate between good and bad, and to make the profession easier when possible.

After the time of which you write my health suffered terribly for years, not much to the improvement of my temper, and I remember with regret much harsh language and conduct toward men who showed themselves better able to control themselves than I could control myself. However, I always tried to be just in the long run, and while the discipline and good behavior of my company was notorious, I hope I may say no man was made worse by service with me, and many of the boys discharged from my company, became valuable and industrious citizens. I never heard of one turning out badly during many years in New Mexico; and I learned that kindness gives a far more perfect control over the human, as well as brute, races, than harshness and cruelty.

That you may have as little as possible to be ashamed of serving with me, I will give you a short account of how I came into the Southern cause:

I came from Arizona, sick, in Spring of 1861. Staid in the country, in Virginia, my State, trying to get well, and found the war, to my bitter regret, was being started. All the highest United States army officers were resigning, except Gen. Scott, and he published a letter that the United States would divide into four parts, thus showing that he thought all was over. A United States Senator said he would march a Northern regiment to help the South for every one sent against her. Nothing was done with either of these men or with others, whose deeds were treasonable. A member of Congress, from California, made a public speech, calling upon the South to resist the election of Mr. Lincoln.

Now I found myself forced to fight against my brothers and all my nearest and dearest relatives—against my own State, when many abler men than myself contended she was right. By taking up the side of the South, I forfeited a handsome position, fine pay, and the earnings of twenty years' hard service. All the pay I drew in four years in the South was not as much as one year's pay in the old army. The greatest political favoritism against me I ever had was from Mr. Davis after the Mexican war.

It is hard to account for my course, except from a painful sense of duty—I say painful, because I believe few were more devoted to the old country than myself, and the greatest objection I had to it was because of my predilection for a strong one. Now I see persons who did what they could to bring about the war, in high favor in the North, holding high office. It was like death to me.

En route here from New-Mexico, in 1861, I volunteered my services to fight the Texans, threatening a United States post, and was careful to do nothing against the United States before resigning.

I have asked to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and return to my duties as a citizen. I see, though, that many persons, active in the first steps in bringing this war about, are at liberty, while I am here with no very good prospect of getting out, while my wife is under arrest in St. Louis, and has been since April, but up to this time has utterly failed even to find out why she is arrested. Neither she nor myself have the slight idea of the cause of her arrest.

I have given you a long letter about myself, because of the friendly tone of your letter, and because I feel naturally drawn toward those with whom I have served. I remain very respectfully, &c.,

R. S. EWELL.

The Russian-American Telegraph.

PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following letter descriptive of the telegraph expedition:

The expedition is divided into three parties: "The Upper Youkan River Exploring Party," "The Lower Youkan River Party," and the "Siberian Exploring Party." The first is under the direction of Major Pope, and has already left for Vancouver's Island and Frazer River. It will number twenty-five men, and will explore all the country between the head of Frazer River and the mouth of Youkan River, wherever the mouth is. The second party, numbering ten men, is under command of Mr. Kennicott, and will be landed in Norton's Sound, east of Behring's Straits, to ascend the Lower Youkan, and meet Pope's party. The third party, to number about thirty, including the engineer corps, is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hyde, and will probably land somewhere in the Gulf of Anadir, southwest of Behring's Straits. It is to explore the country from that point around Okhotsk Sea to the mouth of the Amoor River. It is with this party that I am going. The Colonel (Bulkley) will go up with us, but will not accompany us into the interior.

Numerous side parties are to be detached from ours to thoroughly develop the whole country, so that when we settle down for the Winter, next Winter, our party will not exceed six or eight men, including Col. Hyde, Laborne, our interpreter, Robinson, Lewis, Belinge and myself.

The whole expedition has a military organization, and all its officers are regularly commissioned by the company. We all wear a uniform of dark blue, according to army regulations, with appropriate buttons and shoulder-straps of our own. The Director-in-Chief's strap is a silver globe in the centre, on a dark blue velvet ground, with silver flashes of lightning darting toward either end; Lieutenant-Colonel, the same, except that half the globe is on each end of the strap, and the lightning converges toward the centre; Major, the same of gold; Captain, a silver cable on a dark blue ground, with a triple knot at each end of the strap and two strands across; First Lieutenant, ditto, with one strand across the strap; Second Lieutenant, ditto, without the strand. The uniforms are very handsome. The Colonel thinks best that the party be handsomely uniformed to sustain among the Russians the dignity of the United States and of the Collins Overland Telegraph.

Our party will probably leave next week on the steamer *George S. Wright*, for Victoria Sitka and the Gulf of Anadir. Some of the party will, perhaps, go up on the bark *Palmetto*, which belongs to us, and which the *Wright* will tow. We now have a fleet of five vessels of our own—the steamer *Wright*, the small propeller *Lizzie Horner*, bark *Clara Bell*, schooner *Milton Badger*, and bark *Palmetto*. The fleet is to be under the command of Capt. C. M. Scammon, formerly of the steam cutter *Shubrick*, who will be chief naval officer of the expedition. Our party will probably spend next winter somewhere in the vicinity of Penjinsk Bay, on Okhotsk Sea, where we shall make ourselves as comfortable as possible. We have a selected a library of nearly a hundred choice books, which will make the long, cold winter endurable. We have in the party two fine German and French scholars, and our interpreter, who speaks ten languages, including German, French, Spanish, Italian and Russian.

Our party is in high favor with the Russian Government, and we expect to meet with distinguished consideration when we reach Nickolajefsk, at the mouth of the Amoor.

The Russian Government sends a mail every two weeks from St. Petersburg to Nickolajefsk, at the mouth of the Amoor, and letters can be sent us that way. They will have to be addressed to the American Minister at St. Petersburg, who will forward them to us. This is the only possible chance for our getting letters within a year.

THE CROP PROSPECT FOR 1865.

A Flattering Promise from all Parts.

From the Chicago Journal.

We have already reproduced enough from our exchanges to show that everywhere throughout our loyal land the husbandman will be greeted with the most generous harvest; and even in portions of that part of the republic so recently devastated by the war against treason and barbarism, there are indications of encouraging crops. Were we to call the roll of the States and inquire as to the crops, we should receive the same reply.

Maine says that wheat and rye look better than usual, and the barley is fully up to the average.

New-Hampshire says she has the promise of an immense grass crop, although she has much old hay yet on hand.

In Vermont there is more than an average amount of grain in the ground, and everything looks well.

From Massachusetts, we have the assurance that the coming hay crop will be unprecedented, though there will be only a moderate crop of apples and pears. Potatoes are making a grand show, though corn lags behind, as usual.

Connecticut says of grass: "We are to have a great yield this year." Other crops are fully up to the most favorable years.

Rhode Island boasts that "all the crops look well," and about the average amount of barley, oats and Spring wheat was sown.

The *Empire State* says that "at the West and all over the country the crops were never more promising." Wheat, hay and oats promise well, corn has a good start, and the harvests will be unusually early.

New-Jersey rejoices in the rains that have brought forward the crops finely.

From Pennsylvania, we hear that "the wheat looks finely;" of oats "there will be an abundance," every spare acre having been sown. The prospects throughout the State were never better for a most plentiful yield.

In little Delaware, wheat, rye, and everything else are fully up to the average.

Maryland expects a bountiful yield of peaches, apricots and other fruits, as well as a liberal harvest of grain.

As to Ohio, we are at home here, and need not be reminded of the bright prospect which gives pleasure to the eye of the husbandman.

In Indiana, also, we are well acquainted, and need not eulogize upon the bountiful promise of the season.

In Kentucky, wheat, rye and barley promise more than an average crop. The farmers complain of want of help.

Illinois sends up the gratifying assurance that "oats are looking splendidly, wheat could not look better, and the corn promises well."

The soldier boys of Missouri reached their homes in time to plow and plant, and a large breadth has been put in. Everything looks well, and the harvest will help that State along in her financial embarrassments.

A good report comes from Iowa. All the crops look better than usual in nearly all parts of the State, though bugs have been injuring them in some localities.

In Minnesota, above St. Paul, wheat is said to be a drug in the market at fifty cents a bushel. The enormous cost of freight makes heavily against that State. Wheat on the prairies does not look so well as last year; though it will be remembered that this was almost the only State that had a good crop in 1864. More oats have been sown than usual this year.

As for Wisconsin we are told that "it is the universal testimony that wheat never gave a better promise of an abundant harvest than it now does." A good harvest of all kinds of crops is anticipated.

In Michigan, wheat "never promised better," and the harvest will be a week earlier than usual. It is supposed that nearly one-half of last year's crop is still in the hands of the farmers.

So much for the loyal States. As to the recently disloyal States, the accounts are far more encouraging than would be naturally supposed, considering the circumstances. There is much complaint of lack of labor to cultivate and harvest the crops, but this is probably due more to the ugliness of the planters toward the freedmen than anything else. When the farmers of Virginia resolve, in a combination, that they will pay but five dollars per month to laborers, they may expect to do their own work.

All that we hear from Arkansas is favorable.

All the letter writers say there will be good crops in Alabama.

No reports have been received from Florida, but the farmers are doubtless doing well.

In Georgia nearly all the planters have got in large crops. Some have planted cotton, the first crop for four years. Most of the slaves remain with their former masters.

In Louisiana the growing crops look remarkably well in the western part of the State.

A considerable crop of cotton is expected in Marion and other counties of Mississippi. The wheat crop of the State is better than ever before.

In North Carolina, says the Charlotte *Bulletin*, the prospect is much more favorable than we had supposed. Most of the farm hands in that part of the State still remain at their usual occupation. The corn crop looks well, though wheat and oat crops look poor. Never before was such a breadth of wheat sown as last Fall, in the region of Goldsboro.

In South Carolina the corn crops are promising, in the region of Orangeburgh, though the land is said to be so poor that but one stalk will flourish in a hill.

In Tennessee the country is again made to blossom with the promise of plenty.

In Texas large crops have been planted, and unusually large harvests are anticipated.

In Virginia the farmers are said to have gone to work with energy, seemingly resolved to make up for lost time. Extensive fields of wheat are yielding a large harvest, and wide expanses of corn look green and luxuriant.

Thus, 1865 is likely not only to be memorable for great military events, but also for a most bountiful supply from the hand of nature.

Condition of the Crops in this State.

From the Albany Argus.

Throughout the country the crops never looked better. There is this season no "croaking" among the farmers because it is too dry or too wet, or because the grass or any particular crop does not look well. The prospect for an abundant yield is admitted by all. Not only is this the case concerning grain and vegetables, but the same may be said of fruit. The apple crop in Western New-York will be enormous. The probability is that a larger quantity will be shipped for market from that section than ever before. And this implies a great deal, when the extent of the yield heretofore is considered. Last year there were stations on the Central Railroad from which over two hundred thousand barrels were shipped—many of them to supply the demand in the Western States. From other points a proportionate quantity was sent off, and yet the market was never over supplied.

The peach crop will also be very large this year, the prospect being better for this delicious fruit than for many years past. The large orchards in Wayne, Monroe and Orleans Counties will doubtless furnish the market with a larger supply of peaches than they have ever heretofore done. Cherries, plums and pears are also expected in great abundance.

A great addition to the supply of fruit in this State will be made this year, and for years to come, in the attention that is being paid to the culture of grapes. Within a few years, thousands of acres of land in Western and Southern New-York have been converted into vineyards. And what is more remarkable, a great proportion of the land now used for this purpose, had before been considered comparatively useless.

This was especially the case in Steuben County. In the vicinity of Hammondsport, and on the banks of the Crooked Lake, land that was held at a nominal price before the grape culture in that locality proved to be a success, is now held at two hundred dollars per acre. And after the grapes were set, it is worth in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars per acre. The growth of the grape in Steuben, Chautauqua, Yates, Genesee and other counties contiguous, has opened up a new field for enterprise and wealth. Wine cellars are being built, and wines and brandies from the pure juice of the grape are being manufactured in large quantities, and find a ready sale in market. During the season there is a great demand for the grapes, and the enterprise has proved so profitable that, before many years, all the grape soil in the State, located in such a manner as to be properly exposed to the heat of the sun, will be put into vineyards. The demand will grow with the supply, and we shall not only be blessed with plenty of this delicious fruit, but be furnished with pure wines and brandies of our own manufacture.

In grain and vegetables, and grass and fruit, the season is giving, and promises to give us an abundant harvest. At the close of an exhausting war, such promise of prosperity vouchsafed by a kind Providence, is cause for thankfulness. The laborer will be richly rewarded for his toil, the poor will be supplied from cheap and abundant markets, and new and increasing sources of wealth will be added to the country. Add to this the prospect of a restored Union—the hope that the people of every section may soon again be bound together in concord—and we may safely feel that the transition experienced within a twelvemonth, is cause for sincere gratitude.

—The village of Chandolin, near Sion, Switzerland, has been destroyed by fire. Some young children, playing with lucifers, set fire to a farm at a moment when nearly all the villagers were in the parish church. In a few hours thirty houses were entirely consumed. Fortunately no one perished; but many cattle were destroyed, and numerous families are reduced to utter distress.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Report of Operations of the Second Corps from March 29 to April 9, 1865.

HDQRS. SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 21, 1865.

GENERAL: I have to submit for the information of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac the following report of the operations of the Second Corps during the campaign just closed:

In conformity to the orders and instructions from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of the 27th and 28th March, the corps moved at 6 A. M. on the 29th, with the artillery, ammunition, rations and trains prescribed, crossed Hatcher's Run, and took position covering the Vaughan road, with its right resting within supporting distance of the Twenty-fourth Corps, which had taken the place of the Second Corps in the intrenchments extending to the Vaughan road crossing of Hatcher's Run, and its left thrown back to the vicinity of Gravelly Run, about half a mile from the Quaker road. The Second Division was on the right, the Third Division in the centre, and the First Division on the left, each division having one-third of its force in reserve.

About 8:30 or 9 A. M. communication was established from the Vaughan road crossing of Gravelly Run with Maj.-Gen. WARREN, commanding the Fifth Corps, at the intersection of the Old Stage and Quaker Roads, about a mile distant on the south side of Gravelly Run.

A mounted reconnoitering party was sent up Gravelly Run to the Quaker Road, while the line of battle was being formed, who drove the enemy's cavalry pickets, and followed them up the Quaker Road beyond the old saw-mill until they met the enemy's picket infantry intrenched.

As soon as the line was formed skirmishers were thrown forward, and the enemy's pickets (thinly established) driven from an intrenched line, afterward found to extend from near the Crow House, on Hatcher's Run, to the vicinity of the Quaker Road. A reconnoitering party was sent along this intrenched line to the Quaker Road, near the saw-mill.

The advance of the line of battle and skirmihsers was stayed by direction of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac until further orders. At about 4 P. M. I was infotmed by him that the Fifth Corps was advancing up the Quaker Road, and was ordered to advance my line of battle and connect with it. The whole line was moved forward at once, and connection formed, but repeatedly broken, owing to the dense forest and undergrowth. Upon receiving a dispatch from Gen. WEBB, dated 4:30 P. M., informing me that Gen. GRIFFIN had been attacked by two divisions of the enemy, and directing me to support GRIFFIN's right if needed, I rode to that quarter, sending the necessary instructions, and a few minutes before 6 P. M., while near Gen. WARREN's right, I received another dispatch from Gen. WEBB, dated 5:40 P. M., informing me Gen. WARREN would attack at 6 P. M., and desiring me to support his right and attack with my whole line at the same time if I could gain anything.

In accordance with this and previous orders, the advance of my whole line was continued until dark through dense forest, undergrowth and swamp, the connection with Gen. GRIFFIN, who advanced along the Quaker Road, being made and broken constantly. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in before us, but no main line was encountered, when darkness put a stop to our progress.

At 6 A. M. on the 30th the advance was resumed. HAYS's division on the right being supported by TURNER's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps. The enemy was driven inside his intrenchments along Hatcher's Run and the White Oak road, this position being attained at about 8½ or 9 A. M. The right of the corps (Gen. HAY's right) rested on Hatcher's Run, near the Crow House, and the enemy's redoubt in that vicinity. TURNER's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps took post along Hatcher's Run, connecting with the old intrenchments, which were occupied by the Twenty-fourth Corps. The left of the corps connected with the Fifth Corps near the Boydton plank road in the vicinity of Mrs. RAINIE's. The line of battle was extended in front of the enemy's intrenchments, and was pressed as closely to them as practicable without assaulting. The left, on the Boydton plank road, was subsequently advanced in conjunction with the Fifth Corps, so as to include the whole of the Dabney Mill Road.

The skirmish line was pressed close up against the enemy's works during the whole day, developing their character and condition. The enemy's artillery along our front kept up a pretty constant fire upon our skirmishers, as they were pressed back.

With great difficulty, owing to the rain of the night before and during the day, guns were brought up to our right and to our left. The orders of the day were completely carried out.

Strong working parties were put upon the roads, which had become impassable for artillery and wagons.

TURNER's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps reported back to Major-Gen. GIBBON during the afternoon, and crossed to the north bank of Hatcher's Run, its left connecting with the right of HAYS.

By daylight of the 31st I had, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the army, occupied the position of the Fifth Corps, along the Boydtown plank and Quaker roads, with MILES' division, and had rearranged MOTT's and HAYS' divisions. Owing to the condition of the roads and country, no further operations were called for during the day.

But between 11 and 12 A. M., CRAWFORD's and AYRES' divisions of the Fifth Corps, (the former on the White Oak road and the latter in supporting distance) became engaged with the enemy. Being informed by a staff officer from Gen. WARREN that they were being pressed back and needed support, I ordered Gen. MILES to throw forward two of his brigades and attack the enemy, and subsequently to follow it up with his whole division, at the same time extending MOTT's left to maintain the connection and give support. This order was complied with in the promptest and most spirited manner. The brigades of Gen. MADIL and RAMSEY, supported by that of Col. NUGENT, advanced rapidly to the attack, struck the enemy in the flank, and drove him back to his intrenchments with severe loss of killed and wounded and one flag and many prisoners, and occupied the White Oak road.

The enemy's intrenchments here occupied a strong position on the crest of a long slope, with wide slashings in front and abattis covering the ditch, with artillery at short intervals. DE TROBRIAND's brigade of MOTT's division was put in position to strengthen MILES; and subsequently MCALLISTER's brigade was extended to the left to perfect the connection.

During the day Gen. MOTT made an attempt to carry the redoubts and intrenchments covering the Boydton Road crossing, but without success. Gen. HAYS likewise attempted to carry the Crow House redoubt, but was prevented by the heavy slashing, which was impassable for any large number of troops.

Our line being too much extended MILES's left was concentrated, drawing in from the White Oak road. The advance line thus occupied was slightly intrenched, artillery put in position in it, &c. The remaining batteries of the corps were brought up during the day.

Our loss during the day's operations were:

First Division—killed, 5 officers, 40 enlisted men; wounded, 12 officers, 233 enlisted men; missing, 41 enlisted men. Second Division—wounded, 2 officers, 13 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man. Third Division—killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 58 enlisted men; missing, 2 officers, 42 enlisted men. Artillery Brigade—wounded, 4 enlisted men.

I regret to report the loss of that distinguished young officer, Maj. CHAS. J. MILLS, of the Adjutant-General's Department, who was killed by a cannon shot while serving with me.

During the night orders were received to withdraw to the line occupied in the morning, Gen. WARREN having been directed to join Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN in the direction of the Five Forks. This order was carried into effect before daylight of the 1st of April. During this day (1st of April) close examinations were made with a view to the assault of the Crow House redoubt. The batteries of the Twenty-fourth Corps, intended to cover the assault, were not prepared until night.

Toward dusk I was instructed to throw forward my left—MILES' division—so as to hold the White Oak road and prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to their troops at Five Forks, where SHERIDAN, with the cavalry and Fifth Corps, was attacking them. This was at once carried out, MILES' left across the road being supported by one of his brigades in reserve. MOTT kept up connection with the rest of the line by a single rank. An order was received during the evening to assault the Crow House redoubt at 4 P. M. of the 2d instant, at which time an assault would be made by the Army of the James, by the Sixth and by the Ninth Corps. I was also authorized to attack at the same time at any other point where in my judgment I could effect a lodgment. In the event of being successful I was to throw forward my command in the direction of the Boydtown road, and endeavor to communicate with the troops on my right, and look out for my left.

The examination in the vicinity of the Crow House redoubt having rendered it highly probable that a column of fours could be led along the edge of the bank of Hatcher's Run to the redoubt, Gen. HAYS was ordered to assault the redoubt in that manner at 4 A. M., without the use of artillery.

The other division commanders were directed to feel the enemy closely at the same time, and, if any chance offered, to assault.

At 9:15 P. M. I received a dispatch from the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, informing me that Gen. SHERIDAN had routed the enemy west of Dinwiddie Court-house, had captured several batteries, over 4,000 prisoners, and several trains. To prevent reinforcements being sent to the troops he had encountered, I was directed to feel at once for a chance to get through the enemy's line, and if one was found, to assault immediately and push forward. This order, with suitable instructions, was communicated to the division commanders.

At 9:30 P. M. the order was modified by a communication from the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies, which was sent for my guidance, by which I was advised to push every reserve from my left, and, if the enemy were found breaking from my front, to push directly forward. If the enemy could not be broken, then MILES' division should be sent down the White Oak road to SHERIDAN. A subsequent dispatch fixed the hour for MILES to move to SHERIDAN at about midnight, provided by that time I had not broken the enemy's lines or started them.

Gens. MILES and MOTT attacked and drove in the enemy's picket lines; but the intrenchments, the heavy slashings in front of which I have already described, did not offer assailable points. The enemy were found to be vigilant, and opened heavy with their artillery.

Such being the condition of the affairs in my front, Gen. MILES moved down the White Oak road to join Gen. SHERIDAN, between midnight and 1 o'clock, in accordance with the views of the Commanding General of the Army and of the Lieutenant-General.

Communication with the cavalry along that road had been previously opened by Gen. MILES, with a detachment from my escort.

As soon as MILES' division was well out of the way, leaving the advanced picket line as it was established, I disposed the two divisions on the line held by the three the day previous.

About 2 A. M. of the 2d instant I received an order suspending my attack upon the Crow House redoubt in consequence of the absence of one of my divisions, MILES', and was directed to hold myself ready to take advantage of anything that might arise in the operations of the remainder of the army. Gen. MOTT and Gen. HAYS were instructed accordingly, and directed to keep up constant attacks upon the enemy's pickets, beginning at 4 A. M., and to take advantage of any chance that occurred.

About 6 A. M., having been informed by Gen. WEBB that both Gen. WRIGHT and Gen. PARKE had carried and held portions of the enemy's lines, I directed Gen. HAYS to try and carry the Crow House redoubt, and Gen. MOTT to strain every effort in his front. About 7:30 A. M. Gen. MCALLISTER captured the enemy's intrenched picket line in his front, under the fire of their artillery as well as musketry, and about 8 A. M. Gen. HAYS carried the Crow House redoubt and the work adjoining it on the enemy's right, capturing three pieces of artillery and a large part of the garrisons. The enemy's artillery fired but once upon the assaulting party. Gen. HAYS immediately extended to his left in the enemy's works.

At 8:30 A. M. Maj.-Gen. MOTT reported to me that the enemy in his front were moving quickly to our left inside their intrenchments, and subsequently that they were withdrawing their artillery from the redoubts. I ordered him to press forward on the enemy and attack. At 9 A. M. I received intelligence from Gen. MILES that he was on his return, and about two miles from the position he had occupied the night before, on the White Oak road. I had previously been informed from the headquarters of the army that Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN would move at daylight, and sweep the White Oak road, and all north of it, down to Petersburgh.

Believing that Gen. WRIGHT's and Gen. ORD's troops had cut off from Petersburgh all the enemy's force to the left of the point where WRIGHT had penetrated their works, I directed MOTT to pursue the enemy by the White Oak and Claiborne roads, leading to Sutherland's Station on the Southside Railroad, HAYS to follow, MOTT, and MILES to enter their works by the White Oak road and take the Claiborne road. From MILES's position on the White Oak road he would probably lead. I expected by this movement to close in on the rear of that portion of the enemy's troops cut off from Petersburgh, while SHERIDAN would probably strike their flank and front.

Upon the arrival of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac upon the ground these orders were changed. MOTT and HAYS were ordered to move on the Boydton plank road toward Petersburgh, and connect on the right with WRIGHT's Corps, the Sixth, and MILES was instructed to move toward Petersburgh by the first right hand fork road after crossing Hatcher's Run, and connect with the other divisions.

These orders having been given, I rode over to MILES' division, which I overtook on the Claiborne road, about a mile beyond Hatcher's Run, meeting also Gen. SHERIDAN in that vicinity. Upon hearing from the latter that he had not intended to return Gen. MILES' division to my command, I declined to assume further command of it, and left it to carry out Gen. SHERIDAN's instructions whatever they might be. It had just got in contact with the enemy's rear.

I rejoined as rapidly as possible my other two divisions, and about 2:30 P. M., while putting them in position in front of Petersburgh, near Rohoic Creek, was informed by the Major-General commanding the army that Gen. MILES needed support, and was directed to take one of my divisions for that purpose, leaving the other to report to Gen. WRIGHT until my return. MOTT's division was going into position, and was left. Taking the Second Division, I moved as rapidly as possible by the Cox road toward Sutherland Station, expecting, if the enemy was still in front of MILES, to take them in flank. Upon nearing the station, however, I found that Gen. MILES had, at about 3 o'clock, made a third and successful assault, striking the enemy's left flank and driving him out of his breastworks, taking one flag, two guns and 600 prisoners. Brevet Brig.-Gen. MADILL and Brevet Brig.-Gen. MCDOUGALL, commanding Third and First Brigades, were among the wounded, the former severely. Capt. CLARKE's Battery B, First New-Jersey, rendered great assistance in the assault by keeping up a vigorous and well-directed fire upon the enemy. Our loss on the 1st and 2d of April was:

April 1, First Division—killed, 1 officer; wounded, 1 officer, 2 enlisted men; missing, 6 enlisted men. April 2—killed, 3 officers, 30 enlisted men; wounded, 15 officers, 221 enlisted men; missing 3 officers, 94 enlisted men. April 1, Second Division—wounded, 1 officer, 3 enlisted men; April 2—killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer, 6 enlisted men; missing two enlisted men. April 1, Third Division—killed, 1 officer, 1 enlisted man; wounded 1 officer, 17 enlisted men; missing 6 officers. April 2—killed, 1 officer, 7 enlisted men; wounded, 37 enlisted men; artillery, 1 man missing.

After 10 P. M. I received orders to report to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN; a pontoon train was sent me at the same time.

During the morning of the 3d inst. I received orders to move out the River road, following the Fifth Corps, and to have the pontoon train at Sutherland Station with the cavalry trains, under the guard of one of my brigades. A brigade of the Second Division was detailed for this purpose.

While on the River road the route was changed to the Namozine road. Gen. MOTT rejoined me at the Namozine Fork. A bridge was built by the Second Corps over Namozine Creek, adjoining the bridge of the Fifth Corps, which proved of great assistance to the troops following.

The corps encamped for the night near Winticomack Creek, close to the Fifth Corps, the Second Division about three miles in the rear near Namozine Church.

Toward sunset I received a communication from Major-Gen. WEBB, Chief-of-Staff, informing me that under instructions from the Lieutenant-General, Major-Gen. MEADE resumed command of the Second Corps, and directing me to report my position and condition of supplies. In reporting my place of halt for the night to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, I informed him of the receipt of this communication.

In reply, I was informed that Gen. SHERIDAN had received no instructions from the Lieutenant-General in regard to my corps, but that he should consider it under Major-Gen. MEADE's orders. It was added for my information that a force of the enemy was in position that evening on the other side of the Deep Creek, and a large wagon train of theirs parked there; that Gen. SHERIDAN would move early the next morning with the cavalry and Fifth Corps upon the direct road to the Richmond and Danville road, which it intersected about midway between Amelia Court-house and Burke's Station.

I at once replied that I should follow the Fifth Corps closely, and reported accordingly to Major-Gen. MEADE. An order from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, dated Sutherland Station, April 3, was subsequently received during the evening, directing me to report thereafter to Major-Gen. MEADE, but to follow on the morrow the route of march designated for me by Major-Gen. SHERIDAN.

The corps moved on the morning of the 4th at 6 A. M., keeping close on the Fifth Corps. The rains had rendered the roads almost impassable for wagons. By directions from army headquarters, a brigade of the First Division was detailed to work upon the road back toward Sutherland Station, while another of the Third Division was placed upon the road in advance.

At 11 A. M., when about three or four miles from Deep Creek, CUSTER's and DEVENS' divisions of cavalry, and GREGG's brigade of cavalry entered the road I was on, coming from the right, and blocked the way until 7 o'clock P. M., by which time I had only reached Deep Creek.

Under orders from the Major-General commanding, I began to move about 1 A. M. of the 5th for Jetersville on the Danville road, but about one and a half miles beyond Deep Creek found the road blocked by the same cavalry that had obstructed it during the day. It was after 8 A. M. before the road was cleared. Advantage was taken of the enforced halt to distribute rations, of which the men stood in much need.

The head of the corps reached Jetersville about 2:30 or 3 P. M. The First and Second Divisions were put in position on the left of the Fifth Corps; the Third Division was massed on its right.

The detached brigade reached the divisions to which they belonged during the evening.

In compliance with orders from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, directing the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps to advance at 6 A. M. of the 6th on the enemy at Amelia Court-House, and attack him if found in position, the Fifth Corps to move along the railroad, the Second Corps on its left, the Second Corps began to move at 6 A. M.; the Second Division a thousand yards from the railroad, the First Division a thousand yards on its left, the Third Division following the First Division.

A strong skirmish line with supports was kept in advance and on the flank. The movement was made by compass about 22 degrees north. The broken and forest character of the ground caused a northerly division from that course, and brought the First Division, at about 8:30 or 9 A. M., near First Creek, about a half or three-quarters of a mile beyond the Cross-road leading to Amelia Sulphur Springs, and about three or four miles out from Jetersville. Detachments from my escort reconnoitering on the left under Capt. HOBENSACK at this moment brought me word that a column of the enemy's infantry, with a train of wagons, was visible in the open country beyond the creek, moving westerly. Riding to the open ground on Flat Creek, I saw a column of infantry about one and a half miles distant, and some wagons moving in the direction stated. A portion of the column—I had no means of knowing how much had entered the forest—about a strong brigade was visible. Gen. MILES at once brought up some artillery and opened upon them. I directed Gen. MOTT, who was up to the Amelia Sulphur Springs road, to send a brigade across and feel the enemy, and immediately reported what I had observed and done to the headquarters of the army. I could not tell whether it was the rear of LEE's army in retreat or merely a guard to the train; but the attack of MOTT's brigade would soon develop that. I could not abandon the advance upon Amelia Court-house without further information.

At about 9:45 A. M. I received a dispatch from Gen. WEBB, dated 9:30 A. M., directing the Second Corps to move on Deatonsville, the Sixth Corps to move through Jetersville, and take position on the left of the Second Corps, and the Fifth Corps to move on the right of the army.

I at once directed Gen. MOTT to move his whole division past Amelia Sulphur Springs to Deatonville and Ligonstown in pursuit of the enemy, his right resting on the road; Gen. MILES to cross Flat Creek above MOTT, and move in pursuit in the same direction, his left resting on the road, and Gen. BARLOW, who had just reported and taken command of the Second Division, to follow the right of the First Division. The First and Third Divisions were to have two-thirds of their force in line of battle, one-third in reserve.

The enemy had burned the bridge over Flat Creek. Others were built in an incredibly short space of time, the skirmishers wading across and engaging sharply those of the enemy. I soon learned that the whole of LEE's army was near us in retreat; and the information went to show that a strong column was moving on the road from Amelia Court-house through Painesville toward Ligonstown. For that reason Gen. BARLOW was moved in column in rear of MILES' right, with directions to look out for his right flank and rear. (This information was, however, probably erroneous.)

A sharp contest with the enemy commenced at once, and he was driven rapidly before us until night put a stop to the pursuit at Sailor's Creek, near its mouth, a distance of about fourteen miles from Amelia Sulphur Springs, over every foot of which a running fight was kept up, and several strong, partially intrenched positions carried, the enemy using the artillery effectively. The country was broken and consisted of open fields alternating with forests with dense undergrowth and swamps, over and through which the lines of battle followed closely on the skirmish line with a rapidity and nearness of connection that I believe to be unexampled, and which I confess astonished me.

Nothing could have been finer than the spirit of the officers and men.

The last attempted stand of the enemy was at Sailor's Creek, where a short, sharp contest gave us 13 flags, 3 pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, over 200 wagons with their contents, and more than 70 ambulances. Between 30 and 50 wagons, several battery forges and limbers were left or destroyed on the road, which for many miles was strewed with tents, baggage and camp equipage.

The whole result of the day's work to the corps was 13 flags, 4 guns and 1,700 prisoners, and over 300 wagons, including ambulances, with their contents. The Second Division, being on the right, scarcely came in contact with the enemy.

I have no means of estimating the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded. Our own loss was: First Division—killed, 1 officer, 19 enlisted men; wounded, 6 officers, 73 enlisted men; missing, 6 officers, 64 enlisted men. Third Division—killed, 1 officer, 34 enlisted men; wounded, 16 officers, 159 enlisted men; missing, 15 enlisted men. Artillery—wounded, 2 enlisted men.

I regret to report that Maj.-Gen. MOTT, commanding Third Division, was severely wounded in the leg while overlooking the attack on the skirmish line in the vicinity of Amelia Sulphur Spring. The command of his division devolved upon Brig.-Gen. DE TROBRIAND.

While passing Deatonsville the Sixth Corps was observed at some distance on the left, and subsequently, about two miles beyond Deatonsville, some of the cavalry and a brigade of the Sixth Corps were temporarily mixed with my troops. They moved southerly while I moved in a direction north of west.

The pursuit was resumed the next morning at 5½ o'clock; Gen. MILES following the road, Gen. BARLOW on the right a thousand yards distant, Gen. DE TOBRIAND on the left a thousand yards distant. Where the road forked, one branch running to High Bridge, the other to the vicinity of Rice Station, the marks on the road indicated that the trains and main force of the enemy had moved on the latter, which I accordingly followed, but learning subsequently from the people of the country that the main body of troops had gone to High Bridge, I moved across to it. This brought Gen. BARLOW to the bridge a short time in advance of the First Division. Here he overtook the rear of the enemy just as they had fired the wagon road bridge, and as the second span of the railroad bridge was burning. The wagon road bridge was secured, a matter of some importance as the Appomattox was not fordable.

A considerable force of the enemy was drawn up in a strong position on the heights of the opposite bank to oppose our passage, a position the strength of which the redoubts on the opposite side increased. Their skirmishers attempted to hold the bridge, but when quickly driven from it, and the troops crossed over, Gen. BARLOW's division leading. Artillery was rapidly put in position to cover our attack, but the enemy moved off without waiting for it.

The redoubt, forming the bridge-head on the south bank, was blown up as we approached and eight pieces of artillery in it abandoned to us, as were ten pieces in the works on the north side.

High Bridge was saved, chiefly by the exertions of Col. LEVERMON of my staff, with the loss of four guns. A strong column of the enemy moved off along the railroad, in the direction of Farmville, while another moved in a northwest direction. Believing that Gen. LEE was moving toward Lynchburgh by the Old Stage road, passing through Appomattox Court-house, north of the Appomattox River, I moved up with MILES and DE TOBRIAND on the road running northwest, and intersecting the stage-road at a point about four miles from Farmville and four or five miles from High Bridge, but lest I might be mistaken in the route LEE was following, I sent Gen. BARLOW, Second Division, to Farmville by the railroad, about three miles distant. Artillery could not accompany him.

Gen. BARLOW found Farmville in possession of a strong force of the enemy, who were burning the bridges there, and covering a wagon train moving toward Lynchburgh.

The bridges were burned, and the troops on the south side prevented from crossing, as the river was not fordable for infantry, and scarcely for cavalry. Gen. BARLOW attacked, and the enemy soon abandoned the town, burned about 130 wagons, and joined the main body of LEE's army, which a short time after, I found intrenched in a strong position four or five miles north of Farmville, covering the stage and plank roads to Lynchburgh.

In the attack of Gen. BARLOW, Brig.-Gen. SMYTH, commanding Third Brigade, a gallant and highly meritorious officer, was mortally wounded. His fall led to the loss of some part of the skirmish line.

Upon approaching the vicinity of the Lynchburgh stage road our skirmishers suddenly came in contact with those of the enemy, and drove them back. The artillery of the enemy opened upon us as we approached with some effect.

Our troops and artillery were quickly formed for attack; the skirmishers were advanced, and developed the position of the enemy. It was too strong naturally and too well intrenched to admit of a front attack, the ground being open and sloping up gradually to a crest about 1,000 yards distant, which was crowned with their intrenchments and batteries. An effort was made to take it in flank, but their flanks were found to extend beyond ours. Our skirmishers were kept pressed against those of the enemy, and an attack with my whole force threatened. The prisoners we took indicating that the main part of LEE's remaining force was before me, Gen. BARLOW was ordered up, and the information sent to the commanding General of the army with the suggestion that another corps should attack from the direction of Farmville at the same time that the Second Corps attacked. The condition of the bridges and river at Farmville were not known to me at that time.

While awaiting the arrival of Gen. BARLOW, the enemy was observed to shorten his right flank, and some firing being heard in the direction of Farmville, which was supposed to be the Sixth Corps advancing, I contracted my left and extended my right the length of a division front, hoping to envelop the enemy's left flank. An attack was then made from MILES' right with three regiments of his First Brigade, but without success and with considerable loss, the position and intrenchments being as strong here as at any other point.

Upon the arrival of Gen. BARLOW he was placed on the right of MILES, but it was dark by the time he got into position and further attack was postponed.

The firing in the direction of Farmville, which was now heavy and soon ceased, I learned subsequently was upon some of our cavalry that had crossed with great difficulty at Farmville by wading. The Sixth Corps were not able to cross, I heard, until some time during the night.

The result to this corps during the day were 19 guns captured and 130 wagons destroyed.

Our loss of 671 officers and men killed, wounded and missing, of which the First Division lost 424, the Second Division 131, and the Third Division, 16.

Of the enemy's loss I cannot speak with any certainty. Brig.-Gen. LEWIS, commanding brigade, WALKER's Division, GORDON's Corps, severely wounded, together with other wounded officers and men, fell into our hands.

As was expected, in the morning the enemy was found to have abandoned his position during the night.

The pursuit was resumed at 5:30 A. M. on the 8th on the road to Lynchburg (by the Cumberland Court-House and Appomattox Court-House stage-road.) Four pieces of artillery were abandoned by the enemy on the route and fell into our hands.

At New-Store the enemy's cavalry pickets were come up with. A halt was made of about two hours at sunset, and the march resumed with the object of coming up with the main force of the enemy, but finding no probability of doing so during the night, and the men being much exhausted from the want of food and from fatigue, the head of the column was halted at midnight. The rear did not get up until morning, and the supply train of two day's rations later.

As soon as the rations could be issued the troops moved forward again at 8 A. M., and at 11 A. M. came up with the enemy's skirmishers about three miles from Appomattox Court-house, where they remained during the day under the flags of truce.

Frequent brief halts were made to give and receive communications from and for the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, under flags of truce.

At about 4 P. M. it was announced that the Army of Northern Virginia had capitulated.

The captures of the Second Corps during the campaign were 35 guns, 16 flags, over 4,600 prisoners, and the capture or destruction of over 400 wagons and their contents.

Nothing could be finer than the spirit of the officers and men during all the operations of this campaign.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the Commanding General to the services of Brevet Major-Gen. MILES, whose division had the good fortune to be most frequently and most heavily engaged with the enemy. But it would be an injustice to the other division commanders and their troops not to acknowledge the skill and bravery and fine spirit which they, in common with the First Division and its commander, exhibited throughout all the operations.

For the prompt and intelligent manner in which all orders were carried out my thanks are due to Brevet Major-Gen. MILES, Brevet Major-Gen. MOTT, Brevet Major-Gen. BARLOW, Brig.-Gen. DE TROBRIAND, and Lieut.-Col. HAZARD, commanding the Artillery Brigade.

To my staff, and especially to Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM, Lieut.-Col. WHITTIER, Maj. LEVERMON, Maj. BINGHAM, (wounded on the 7th inst.,) and my Aids-de-Camp, I am under many obligations for the active, zealous, and intelligent assistance they gave me.

Such brilliant successes have not been gained without severe loss, though comparatively small in number. Among those who fell are Brig.-Gen. SMYTH, in whom the service has lost a noble, gallant and experienced soldier, and Maj. MILLS, an accomplished, courteous and gallant staff officer.

Among the wounded are Maj.-Gen. MOTT and Brig.-Gen. MADILL, both severely, and Brig.-Gen. MCDOUGALL, Col. STARBIRD, Nineteenth Maine, dangerously wounded.

For further details I beg leave to ask your attention to the reports of the division and artillery commanders, which accompany this.

I append hereto a statement of the number killed, wounded and missing during the campaign. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-Gen. Com.
Maj.-Gen. WEBB, Chief of Staff Army of Potomac.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.—A writer describing this military establishment observes: "During my visit I learned that since the war began over three thousand cannon have been manufactured here for our government—the Parrott gun exclusively—varying from those of the minium calibre to 300-pounders. These guns have done duty in our forts, on our gunboats, and in our grandly-moving armies, so sublimely sweeping through the hostile Southern States. One of these 300-pounders weighs twenty-six thousand pounds, or thirteen tons. One was being cast as I visited the place. It was a sight worth traveling hundreds of miles to see. These guns are submitted to the severest tests before turned over for service. The precipitate banks of Crow Nest are the target of the experimental trial, the distance fired being two thousand yards. Two huge bared spots, with deep indentures in the rocks, attest the accuracy of the range and force of the firing. At all hours of the day for the past four years the firing of these guns have awakened fearful echoes among these environing heights, oftentimes sounding like the roar of a terrible battle."

The Obsequies of Mrs. Seward.

From the Albany Evening Journal, June 27.

Saturday was a day of deep solemnity in Auburn. Every heart seemed affected, for every family in the city felt that in the death of Mrs. SEWARD it had lost a friend.

Mr. SEWARD bore the fatigue of the mournful journey home most wonderfully. And although heart-stricken by the terrible affliction which had come upon him, he was so calm and almost cheerful in his sorrow, that his friends found him, as they have in all the previous trials of his life, rather a comforter of others than one who needed comfort himself. Seated, from an early hour, under the arbors and amid the trees which himself and his sainted companion had planted in their early youth, he received his friends—who had flocked to this house of mourning from all parts of the State and country—with his accustomed courtesy, and with the calm and subdued cheerfulness of the Christian philosopher. Whatever grief was in his heart, his was the only unmoistened eye, as he referred to his long years of domestic contentment, to his happy home now darkened by the extinction of its brightest light, and to the accumulated sorrows of his household, which had found their culmination in this last and greatest sorrow. And as he passed through his spacious grounds, following the favorite walks of the deceased, and resting where she loved to pass her hours of retirement and meditation, pointing out the trees which they had planted in commemoration of the most interesting events in their domestic life, the statesman was lost in husband, father and friend. Those who saw him thus, had their life-long love and veneration strengthened, for they saw in these affecting incidents new developments of character and new evidences of real greatness.

During several hours of the forenoon Mr. SEWARD, amid these pleasant shades, received all whose friendship drew them toward him. Among them were the poor and the rich, the black and the white. The hearts of all were alike in sympathy with him; and he received them with equal composure and courtesy. While few dared, in their grief for him, venture upon more than a pressure of the hand, he had a word of kindness and comfort for all. The spectacle, though deeply affecting, was one of real sublimity. It was a grand illustration of the power of the will, of intellectual greatness, and of the strength which our Heavenly Father imparts to those whom he "comforts with the comfort wherewith he comforteth his people" in their affliction.

At 12 o'clock, Mrs. SEWARD's remains were borne to her favorite arbor in the garden, and for two hours were viewed by great numbers of all classes, who had known and loved her in life. No unmoistened eye gazed upon the calm features of the dead; but tears flowed most freely from the eyes of the poor and friendless, who had been the ever-welcome recipients of her bounty. In her death, all who knew her feel that they have lost one who was a living illustration of all that was attractive and excellent; but the poor feel that they have lost an ever-ready and always sympathizing friend. No more sincere mourners followed her to the grave.

The body was borne from the house to St. Peter's Church, followed by thousands of citizens and of those who had come from all parts of the State to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. Among them were Maj.-Gens. HANCOCK and BUTTERFIELD, and Baron STOECKLE, the Russian Minister.

The services in the church were simply those prescribed by the Litany, with the addition of the one hundred and sixty-eighth hymn, which, as her favorite hymn, was often sung by the deceased—commencing with the third verse:

> Teach me to live that I may dread
> The grave as little as my bed;
> Teach me to die, that so I may
> Triumphing rise at the last day.
>
> Oh, may my soul on Thee repose,
> And with sweet sleep mine eyelids close;
> Sleep, that may me more vigorous make,
> To serve my God when I awake.
>
> When in the night I sleepless lie,
> My soul with heavenly thoughts supply;
> Let no ill dreams disturb my rest,
> No powers of darkness me molest.
>
> Oh, when shall I, in endless day,
> Forever chase dark sleep away;
> And hymns divine with angels sing,
> Glory to Thee, Eternal King?

The remains were followed to the beautiful cemetery by an immense throng. The family of the deceased, with the bearers, occupied the enclosure during the services at the grave, Mr. SEWARD escorting his daughter FANNIE and Mrs. WORDEN, the widowed sister of the deceased. As elsewhere, Mr. SEWARD during these last sad moments, though visibly affected, was unexpectedly calm and composed. He remained until the grave was adorned with flowers and myrtle, planted by loving hands; and in the evening, received his friends without the slightest indication of fatigue.

We have said thus much of this event, even at the hazard of encroaching upon the privacy of domestic grief, because it seemed to us appropriate and fitting to do so; and because we know how sincerely our readers sympathize with Mr. SEWARD in his afflictions, and how deeply their hearts have been affected by the great sorrow which has fallen upon him and his, because of his love of country and his devotion to the cause of humanity and freedom.

It is Mr. SEWARD's purpose to return to Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, by special train which brought him to Elmira. There is much to hold him amid the peaceful shades of his quiet home; but his country requires his services, and neither personal suffering nor personal grief can keep him away from the post of duty so long as he has the mental and physical strength for his public work. A nation's prayers will follow him.

The Late Mrs. Seward.

The Portland (Me.) *Press*, in an article on the death of Mrs. SEWARD, relates the following:

"When, about the middle of December, 1860, Gov. SEWARD received an official notice from Mr. LINCOLN of his purpose to nominate him to the Senate as Secretary of State, accompanied by a most cordial private note, in which he said that since his own nomination he had never for a moment thought, if elected, of tendering the office to any other man, (a fact, it will be observed, which refutes the recent newspaper paragraph to the effect that he had offered Mr. A. H. STEPHENS any place in his cabinet he might be pleased to accept,) he consulted his colleague in the Senate, Mr. PRESTON KING, and a gentleman of this State, upon the question of acceptance. After listening for some time to the reasons urged by one of these gentlemen why he should accept this office, he said, 'Well, I will go to Auburn and see Mrs. SEWARD. *She is the wisest person I ever knew*, and if she says yes, I will take the office.' The next day Mr. SEWARD left Washington for Auburn, and the result was that he became Secretary of State."

Discovery of Dante's Remains.

The literary and antiquarian circles of Europe are excited over the announcement of the discovery at Ravenna, on the 27th of May, of the remains of the poet DANTE. A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Florence, gives the particulars of the event, as learned from friends who were at Ravenna when the discovery was made. His account is as follows:

"Whilst some workmen were employed in clearing the chapel which contains DANTE's monument from the outbuildings surrounding it, a peculiar noise in striking the outer wall suggested to them that some hollow might be found within. Accordingly, on using some violence on that portion of the wall where the hollow sound was produced, a wooden coffin was discovered, from which several bones fell out in the confusion of the first discovery. On a scroll within the coffin was found written, 'Dantis ossa a me Frate Antonio Santi hic posita 1677, die 18 Octobris;' and inside the lid of the coffin the following inscription was placed: 'Dantis ossa denuper revisa 3 Junii, 1677.' The coffin had been stowed away with its precious deposit within this mural sepulchre at that date, and he remained there till now. The Italian Deputy MONZANI, Col. MALENCHINI, and ATTO VANNUCCI were in "DANTE's chapel" at the moment of the interesting discovery. The Prefect and Mayor of Ravenna were forthwith called to the spot. The skeleton head and bones of DANTE were examined carefully in their presence. Save a fragment of the cranium, the whole of the lower jaw, and three joints of the right hand, which were missing, all the bones were found to be intact. The head was moderately large, broad at the temples, while the base of the skull bears token of an equally large development. The archives of the Franciscan convent of Ravenna were forthwith searched by the party, and among the *atti* of the Franciscan Brethren, at the date indicated by the inscription on the lid of DANTE's coffin, were found the various acts relating to the subject; all were signed by the same FRATE SANTI, whose name is on the scroll, and who styles himself, moreover, "Cancelliere" of the convent. DANTE's chapel is known to have been under the charge of the Franciscans. It would seem that when a certain Cardinal CORSI wished to embellish the chapel of DANTE, two centuries since, the friars, possibly suspecting mischief, refused, at first, most strenuously, to grant his request. By dint of perseverance, however, the Cardinal obtained his aim in 1692. But before he could get possession of the relics (as we see by the date) the brethren had safely stowed away the remains of the poet within the mural sepulchre, where they were now found, having secretly removed them from their former position in the monument in the chapel which takes its name from the poet. DANTE's coffin has now been placed within a strong box, or outer coffin, to which the four seals of the commune have been affixed. The whole of this curious transaction has been noted down in the State archives, with the names of the municipal authorities and of the gentlemen who were present."

GET OFF THAT STUMP.—Among the paroled rebel soldiers who came up on the steamer *Lady Gay* on Tuesday, was a man a little over seven and a half feet in heighth. He started out with the Missouri troops at the commencement of the war, and stuck to them until the "dog was dead" and never received a scratch. Soon after he was mustered into the rebel service the regiment to which he belonged appeared before the Colonel on dress parade, and the Colonel, who prided himself on the fine appearance and good size of his men, cast his eyes along the line, with a smile of self-satisfaction until they rested on the towering form of the tall Missourian, when he knit his brows, and called out in fiercely thunder tones, "Get off that stump, you impertinent scoundrel, or I'll order you under arrest." The soldiers looked at each other, wondering what the Colonel meant, but none moved. Finding his authority treated with disrespect he fairly boiled with rage, and advancing to the big soldier, he exclaimed, "What in the devil are you standing on?" The soldier respectfully replied, "On my feet, Colonel." The Colonel was completely taken back, as he surveyed this tall specimen of humanity from head to foot in blank amazement; he mumbled an apology for his rude remarks and hastened away, leaving his men convulsed with laughter. "Get off that stump" became a by-word with the Missouri rebels, and it will no doubt live as long as the long Missourian.—*Cairo Democrat.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A correspondent writes that a rector of Wiltshire had an interview with CONSTANCE KENT. She was sitting at a table busily writing, and with several books open before her. She was dressed in mourning. She shook hands with the rector, and seemed perfectly self-possessed, hard and cold in her manner. On the rector asking her if she really believed in the power of a priest to grant absolution, she replied, "I do not feel sure that my sin is forgiven, for no one on this side of the grave can feel sure of that, but the great apostle himself, for he said, Lest I am a castaway." On being asked on what she rested her hopes of salvation, she said, "On Christ, and Christ alone." She seems ready to lie on the bed she has made without a murmur for herself or the expression of a regret. It is said that her friends have secured Mr. COLERIDGE, Q. C., as leading counsel to defend her, and that the point raised will be a special kind of insanity, or monomania, and that she is under the influence of hallucination in confessing that she is guilty of the murder.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that a PARSON's gun lately tested at Gavre has shown extraordinary strength and endurance. The trial was made by direction of the Emperor, who himself examined Mr. PARSON's system, and seemed convinced of its merits. The gun was an ordinary smooth-bore cast-iron 30-pounder, and it was converted into a 100-pounder rifled gun by the insertion of a reinforced lining tube of homogeneous metal. The weight of the gun when altered was a little over three tons, about one-fourth of which was homogeneous metal. It sustained upwards of a thousand rounds without detriment, five hundred of which were with a charge of 16½ lbs. of powder and a 100 lb. projectile. It is stated that this result has not been surpassed, if equalled, by any gun yet made, even though composed entirely of steel or wrought iron, and it would go far to prove that so expensive a system of construction is altogether unnecessary.

—A letter from Tiflis, dated the 3d ult., states that an expedition was being prepared by Russia against ALI KHAN, chief of the mountain districts of Makou. This district lies in a fork between the confines of Russia, Persia and Turkey, and its situation renders it of strategic importance. If it falls into the hands of Russia, says the *Levant Herald*, it will give her a dangerous footing in the territory of both the latter countries. The pretext for the proposed expedition is that the people belonging to ALI KHAN make plundering excursions into Russian Armenia. The Khan is nominally dependent on Persia, but by geographical position a subject of Turkey. Practically, he is altogether independent, for he pays no tribute to any one; and this very independence will enable Russia to seize his territory, as she will pretend that thereby she violates no rights of either of the neighboring powers.

France has exported during the first four months of 1865, says the *Moniteur du Soir*, merchandise to the value of 892,569,000f., being 71 millions less than for the corresponding period of 1864, but an augmentation of the same months in 1863, 1862, and 1861. The products representing the largest sums in the statement furnished by the customs returns are—Silks, 103 millions; woollen goods, 106; and wines, 86. The foreign goods imported show a total amount of 762,126,000f. for the first four months of 1865. This is an increase on the corresponding periods in the four years last past. The most important sums stand for cotton, 107 millions; silk and floss silk, 92; and woollen tissues, 14. As the exports are 892,569,000f., and the imports 762,126,000f., there remains a balance of 130,443,000f. paid by foreign nations for French products, to the augmentation of the capital of French commerce.

—The French papers announce the death of Mme. DE BARRAT, who founded the congregation of the Sacre Cœur, and has since directed it. She was a person remarkable for her charity, her powerful intellect and her goodness of heart, and had attained the eighty-fifth year of her age. It was at Amiens, sixty-five years since, that she laid the foundation of the work which she directed with so much skill to the end of her life. Mme. DE BARRAT founded more than one hundred branches of the Sacre Cœur, in one of which the Empress EUGENIE was educated. The present Emperor, whose family gave several nuns to the order, ratified the appropriation formerly given to the congregation by NAPOLEON I.

—A landed proprietor in the Vaucluse (France) is said to have discovered a group of twenty Gallo-Roman tombs, each containing a glass cinerary urn, a lacrymatory, a lamp, money, and other objects; also an immense number of articles of the same period, including two hundred copper, six silver and two gold coins; numbers of statuettes and lamps in *terra-cotta*, many of them decorated with emblems and ornaments; several glass vessels, of various forms and colors; a large *fibula* in bronze and a smaller one in gold and silver, both enameled; a quantity of engraved gems, and fragments innumerable.

—A trial has been made at Toulon with an iron-clad, said to be the most useful yet invented. It is a steam gunboat, which can be taken to pieces, draws but little water, and may be removed from one place to another, by rail or by an ordinary wagon. This boat is said to be ballproof, draws but 3 feet of water when fully laden, and carries a battery of heavy guns in a space where 40 gunners as well as the engine are protected. The trial was made in the outer roads of the harbor, and succeeded perfectly in regard to speed, precision in firing, and facility of evolution.

—A curious story is told of a marquis who let his house in 1862, for 20,000 francs, on the condition that the rent should be doubled if Florence became the capital of Italy. That event having now occurred, the marquis claimed the fulfillment of the contract, but the tenant refused, on the ground that Florence had became the capital under circumstances which the marquis could not have foreseen when the contract was made. The matter was eventually brought before a court of law, and the marquis gained the suit.

—It is rumored that the Porte has transferred the whole of the seaboard of Abyssinia to Egypt. This is an important concession, and may inaugurate a new line of policy toward the neighboring territories of King THEODORUS. Hitherto the jurisdiction of the Egyptian Viceroy on the western shore of the Red Sea has been confined to the coast between Suez and Ras Rawai, in 21 degrees north latitude. Further, the report that the French had obtained formal treaty possession of Obokh is confirmed.

—The Ladies' Society for the Relief of German Soldiers, who were wounded or otherwise disabled during the Danish campaign, has collected nearly 65,000 florins, which sum has been handed over to the Prussian Minister of War, to be applied in paying a pension of 60 silver florins a year to 54 invalids. Another society has been formed at Kiel for giving assistance to the shipwrecked. It is to have its headquarters at Bremen.

—The Count FREDERIC DE LAGRANGE, the owner of *Gladiateur*, on the 5th attended a private sitting of the Corps Legislatif, of which he is a member. His colleagues gave him, it is said, a most enthusiastic reception, rising to their feet and cheering loudly. It is hinted that the rest of the sitting was devoted more to hearing the Count's description of his triumph at Epsom than to the business of the Chamber.

—Dr. SCHNEPP, in the *Comptes Rendus*, has suggested a new, and it is said successful, treatment of pulmonary complaints, from a cough to a consumption. His remedy is an intoxicating drink called galazyme, prepared from asses' milk. The idea of this preparation arose from the general belief that consumption is unknown among the nomadic inhabitants of the Steppes of Russia, who are in the habit of drinking kumis, or fermented mares' milk.

—It was stated at the Oxford Police Court, on the 2d inst., that a gentleman of military appearance, who represented himself to be in the service of GARIBALDI, had been staying in Oxford, and had induced a number of young men to enlist in GARIBALDI's service. It is asserted that as many as sixteen youths have left Oxford during the past week, and that their destination is Venice. The Oxford magistrates have suggested that the attention of the government should be called to these statements.

—According to a parliamentary return, the number of assistant-surgeons at present in Her Britisl Majesty's service, exclusive of the Indian army, is 738. The number promoted to the rank of surgeon during the last three years were—16 in the year ending 31st of March, 1863; 19 in the year ending 31st of March, 1864; and 20 in the year ending 31st of March last.

—The author of the "*Life of Frederick the Great*" is at present sojourning with his brother-in-law, Mr. JAMES AITKEN, Mount Pleasant, Dumfries. Mr. CARLYLE appears in good health, walks erect, is, however, somewhat thin, and his raven locks are intermingled with grey. Having evidently given his razor a long holiday, his physiognomy, like his style, is somewhat ragged.

—The workmen of Paris are about to start a journal on the joint-stock principle. The contributors are to be paid in a novel manner. It is to be left to the readers to determine the worth of each article, and the remuneration allowed the writer will be in accordance with this estimate. The details of the scheme have not yet been published.

—The epidemic at St. Petersburgh does not seem to be diminishing. By the last accounts the number of persons suffering from it amounts from 300 to 360 daily, and the number of deaths to about 90. On the 23d of last month there were 4,430 patients in the hospitals, 364 new ones were admitted, 263 were sent away cured, and 97 died.

—The district and parish of St. Mark's Horselydown, in the deanery of Southwark, has a population of 2,920, with no parsonage-house, no curates, no paid lay agents, no church accommodation, and no schools. The patronage of this remarkable parish rests with the Crown and the Bishop of Winchester alternately.

—The sheep farmers in Skye are complaining very much this season for the depredations committed by eagles among their young lambs. At Glenbrittle ten lambs were carried away in three days to one nest. The nest was reluctantly destroyed, as it was that of the first golden eagle known to breed there for many years.

—The French Legislative Chamber has given a serious blow to classical education in France by passing the Education bill on Thursday. This bill authorizes the formation of schools for each of the different professions, and will, it is thought, greatly diminish the importance which has hitherto been attached in France to the study of the classics.

—There was much rejoicing in Rochdale, on the 5th, on the reopening of a large cotton mill, which has been closed for three and a half years. About 1,000 persons will be employed at the place. The wagons which conveyed the cotton from the canal-yard to the mill were headed by a band, and accompanied by a large concourse of persons.

—There are about 2,000 dogs on view at the show in the Agricultural Hall, London. The Prince of WALES shows in several classes. He has greyhounds and deerhounds, and mastiffs and bloodhounds, and in each class he shows some very fine animals.

—Mr. HOLMAN HUNT has consented to execute a picture for the series of decorations now in progress in the upper arcade of the South Court, South Kensington Museum. The subject will be the figure of Aholiab, the companion of Bezaleel in the decoration of the Temple.

—The appearance at the Olympic of Mr. CHARLES WALCOT, from the United States, as *Major Wellington de Boots*, in Mr. STERLING COYNE's comedy of "Everybody's Friend," is satisfactory; but his portraiture is in a broader style of art than that of Mr. BUCKSTONE in the same character.

—The Emperor of Russia, on the memorial of the General Director of the Post, has authorized the employment of women in telegraphic offices. This is the extension of an authorization given last year to try the system in the Grand Duchy of Finland, and the experiment is to extend over a period of three years.

—A "female Blondin" at Vienna was kneeling on a rope 70 feet high, when some idiots began tightening it below. This caused a jerk; she lost her balance, and fell head foremost on a table. Her head was not in the slightest degree injured, but she broke a leg and arm.

—We learn from Rome that excavations in progress at Ostia have uncovered a remarkable fresco, representing a ship taking a cargo on board. The various persons engaged in that operation are designated by written scrolls, indicating the particular function of each performer in the task.

—Mr. CARDWELL, it seems, thought it right, while inviting the other Colonial Bishops now in England to his State dinner, on the Queen's birthday, to invite Dr. COLENSO also. Moreover, by virtue of his seniority, Dr. COLENSO said grace on the occasion. *The Record* is duly horrified.

—The Salisbury *Journal* states that a trout weighing nearly eight pounds, and measuring two feet in length and one foot in girth, was caught last week in Salisbury. It was in fine condition, and is the largest that has been caught there for some years past.

—Two unpublished comedies by TALMA, entitled *La Méprise* and *L'Erreur Agréable*, have just been sold at the book auction-rooms in the Rue des Bons-Enfans. They are in reality but one, for the names of the personages constitute the only difference between them.

—The Princess DAGMAR, says the *Indépendance*, who, with her mother, visited the young Grand Duke of Russia, at Nice, has received the Order of St. Anne of Russia, with a yearly dotation of 40,000 roubles. The Princess is expected to visit the court of St. Petersburg during the Summer.

—It appears that MARSHAL MAGNAN died in such pecuniary difficulties, that, shortly before his last illness, he drew three years' pay in advance as chief huntsman of the court, and the diamonds of his Orders were found in the Mont-de-Piété.

—No fewer than a hundred and twenty-six competitors have contended for the prize of £40 offered by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the best specimen of a "more humane vermin trap" than any now in use.

—The army of Paris, to the temporary command of which Marshal REGNAULT ST. JEAN D'ANGELY has succeeded, *vice* MAGNAN, consists of 25,000 Guards, 30,000 troops in the town itself, and 30,000 in the suburbs and neighboring districts.

—A woman, in country costume, entering Rome a short time since, was stopped and examined at the gate, when a letter was found on her containing a human ear. She was a brigand messenger sent in for a ransom.

—All over the country the emigration movement seems to be vastly on the increase. Hundreds sail for America almost every day from Queenstown. The Londonderry *Standard* says that upward of 1,300 passengers have left Derry this Spring.

—The inhabitants of Berne have presented an address of sympathy to the United States Consul in that city for transmission to the government of Washington. The number of signatures appended is 11,000.

—The total number of candidates entered this year for the Oxford local examinations is 940 juniors and 306 seniors; total, 1,256—an increase of 194 upon last year. The examinations will commence on the 6th and terminate on the 14th of June.

—The Poles in the Grand Duchy of Posen are growing every day more dissatisfied with Prussian rule. The emigration from that province to America has largely increased during the present year.

—A letter received from Catania, dated 28th ult., says that the eruption of Mount Etna continues. In fact, it had broken out with renewed violence a few days previously, and had done some damage.

—The *Temps* says that it is intended to erect Protestant churches at Belleville, at Montmartre, and in other quarters of Paris in which there have hitherto been no such buildings.

—The annual Swiss Federal Rifle Festival takes place this year at Schaffhausen. No less than 400,000f. will be distributed in prizes to the victors. The number of targets erected will be 150.

—The returns of the Italian War Office give the exact figure of officers and rank and file now under arms throughout the kingdom, viz.: 15,927 of the former, and of the latter 497,209.

—The *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, states that in consequence of the embarrassed situation of the Spanish finances, upward of 40 telegraphic offices are to be closed in Spain.

—From the 1st of June dates the establishment at Florence of a complete omnibus network for the new capital, the fare being only one penny throughout.

—THALBERG has settled down into a quiet cultivator of the vine at Pausilippo, where he has inherited from Signor LABLACHE a picturesque and productive vineyard.

—The *Avenire*, of Florence, states that an extraordinary courier delivered on the 27th of May an autograph letter from the King of Italy to the Pope.

—Gen. VON MANTEUFFEL, Chief of the Military Cabinet, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian forces in Schleswig-Holstein.

—A child died recently at Glasgow from absolute starvation. At Dundee a similar case has occurred, and a child died in the streets.

—A Dorsetshire paper states that in the rich and extensive parish of Symondsbury, in that county, there is no school for the working classes.

—The Bank of England has been assessed at the gross annual value of £47,000, by the Assessment Committee of the City of London Union.

—A correspondent says that a considerable number of British volunteer artillerymen have become deaf owing to the firing of heavy guns.

—Letters from Constantinople state that ABD-EL-KADER intends to visit the fields of battle in the Crimea before leaving for France.

—A letter from MAZZINI recommends the Italian question to be "put before that of Rome," and "immediate war upon Austria."

—A butcher at Lyons has been fined 16f. and costs for weighing with a piece of meat the paper in which it was to be enveloped.

—A new pamphlet by Bishop COLENSO is announced. The title is, *On Foreign Missions and Mosaic Traditions*.

—Cholera has broken out at Jiddah among the Hajjis returning from Mecca, and small-pox is raging at Suez.

—The sale of M. DE MORNY's picture gallery is finished. The amount realized is 1,686,820f.

—The King of Holland will, it is reported, make a tour in Switzerland this Summer.

—M. RUFFIER, the eminent director of the Observatory of St. Petersburgh, is dead.

—The rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR, on being asked whether the Trans-Mississippi Army ought to be surrendered, quickly replied: "Yes; surrender as soon as possible. It's like sitting up with a corpse; I have been there until it was blue, and if you delay much longer, it will become too offensive for decent burial."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
The Semi-Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
The Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Journal* says: The black gelding *Lion*, Mr. Brackett's, driven on a wager that he would reach Portland between sunrise and sunset, 116 miles, an average of 7 miles an hour, was in sulky, Frank Briggs in the chair. Mr. Sherburne Somerby, of Portsmouth, accompanied with another team, and Mr. Chas. Kimball and a friend in a wagon with *Wilton Maid*, a sorrel mare, 850 pounds. as far as Portsmouth. The animal reached Portsmouth at 10:45, an average of nine miles an hour. Here he was sponged and refreshed and started again at noon. The poor animal was within six miles of Portland, with an hour and a quarter of time left, when he suddenly showed signs of great exhaustion, fell and died. This horse has been several times lately driven as much as 75 miles a day, merely for exercise, and it is thought that with an half hour's rest this side of Portland he might have gone through in time. He was worth several hundred dollars. There were, beside the original bet of $1000, many subordinate bets pending in different quarters. The horse was 14 years old. We hope a similar cruel feat will not soon be attempted.

F. C. Barber & Son, exchange brokers of Augusta, publish in a paper of that city a list of the prices of gold for Confederate notes from Jan. 1, 1861, to May 1, 1865. The price of gold started at five cents premium; Dec. 15 it was 80; Jan 1, 1862, it started at 20; June 15 it was $2 notes for $1 gold; July 15, 1863, it was $10 for $1, this was just after Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh; Jan. 1, 1864, it opened at $21 for $1; went down to $18 May 12; it went up to $20 July 15, after Grant reached the James; Dec. 31, after Sherman reached Savannah, it was $51 for $1; Jan. 1, 1865, it opened at $60 for $1, and went down Feb. 15 to $46; it then started up again, and April 20, after Lee's surrender, it was $100 for $1; it then rose $100 or $200 a day until May 1, when the last sale was made at $1200 for $1.

The body of Mr. A. R. Stone, a student of Yale College, who was drowned in the Connecticut River, at Haddam, on Tuesday, 27th, was recovered on Thursday. The party engaged in the search had been firing a small cannon over the water during the forenoon, and while some were absent for the purpose of procuring a larger cannon, the body rose to the surface within some forty feet of the place where Mr. Stone disappeared for the last time. The remains were at once placed in a box, packed with ice, and a small boat conveyed them to Middletown; whence they were forwarded directly to Cleveland, Ohio, the residence of the father of the deceased.

The Albany train, number twenty-eight, on the Hudson River Railroad, due at New-York at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ran off the track at Irvington, at 3 o'clock, pitching the engine, tender and forward passenger car into the river, and smashing two other cars badly. Several persons are reported killed and wounded. Among the latter is William Paulding, of Peekskill, who will lose both legs. The disaster was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the switch tender. The track was only slightly injured.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a Harlem Railroad train and a New-Haven train came in collision on the bridge near the Yorkville tunnel. The trains were on different tracks, and it is supposed that the settling of the bridge by the tremendous weight upon it caused the cars to oscillate so much that they came in contact. The Harlem train was considerably injured, and many of the passengers were cut and bruised by the broken glass and wood work.

The flag of the steamship *Brooklyn*, 44 by 24 feet, that has flown unscathed, though not bloodless, from New-Orleans to Vicksburgh and back, and been enveloped in the smoke of almost every naval engagement of the war, ending with that of Mobile and Fort Fisher, was presented to John Welch, of North Adams, Conn., a seaman on the *Brooklyn*, by the late Lieut. Porter, and will be unfurled from Masonic Hall in that village on the coming Fourth of July.

The following is the copy of a letter received by president Johnson a few days ago:

> Twin Springs, June 17, 1865.
>
> Mr. President: *Dear Sir:* We would very respectfully request you to have Mr. President Davis hung, because we want him hung. If you don't hang him there might be a few from Kansas to do it for you. Please let us know what you will do about it.
>
> Very respectfully, MANY CITIZENS.
> Twin Springs, Linn Co., Kansas.

An insane man named Sammy Sly, incarcerated for the last ten years in the New-Haven County jail, for murder, has lately fancied himself the prophet Elijah, and for more than a week has been waiting for his translation, steadfastly refusing all food and drink, and spending his time chiefly on his callous knees in prayer. It is doubtful whether he can survive more than a day or two longer.

The system of telegraphic fire and police alarms introduced in Boston a dozen years since, and patented by J. F. Kennard & Co., of that city, is meeting with much favor in other cities. The authorities of Cincinnati have just contracted with the patentees for its introduction there, and the new fire commissioners of New-York are in Boston investigating its merits.

The consideration of the Cozens *habeas corpus* case was resumed yesterday morning, Provost-Marshal Frink making a proper return to the writ, under the direction of Gen. Cadwallader and the Secretary of War. The argument of the case was conducted by Judge Know, but was not concluded, when the case was postponed until Wednesday next.

The first instalment of the celebrated Noyes Library, bequeathed by the late Hon. William Curtis Noyes to Hamilton College, has reached its destination. There are altogether about eighty boxes of books, weighing 300 lbs. each, or a sum total of some 24,000 lbs. of classic lore, the value of which is estimated at $60,000.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a train of seven cars was thrown from the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Sing Sing, by a switch being left open, and one person was killed and six or seven injured. The engine, tender, and baggage and smoking cars were thrown into the river.

Bangor furnishes ice water to thirsty people free. Partly through the munificence of one of her citizens, tanks are placed along the public streets and daily supplied with fresh water and pure ice. Such a beneficent arrangement is worthy of imitation.

A soldier recovering from small-pox, while bathing in the lake that supplies Winsted, Conn., with drinking water, had his pantaloons stolen. The people pity the thief, but wish that the prohibition against bathing was better enforced, till they drink from a different lake.

Andrew B. Cameron, of Worcester, Mass., who was thought to have been drowned in Quinsigamond Pond, has returned alive and well, but refuses to account for his absence and the circumstances that led to the supposition of his decease.

A granite tablet has been erected at the foot of the old Washington elm, in Cambridge, by the City Government, with the following inscription: "Under this tree Washington first took command of the American Army, June 3, 1775."

Gen. Butler has presented $5,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, to provide a free scholarship, fifty years, for the son of a soldier—white or black—disabled in the war.

Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill, who has applied for pardon, has not been in active service for a year or more, in consequence of his difference with Jeff. Davis.

The President has appointed Benj. F. Perry Provisional Governor of South Carolina. His instructions contemplate an immediate call for a State Convention, with a view to the speedy reorganization of the State Government.

The President has decided to be present at the Gettysburgh Fourth of July ceremonies, if his health will permit. He will go in a special train and by the shortest route.

Major-Gen. George Crook has been relieved from command of his cavalry corps and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General, by letter, from his place of residence.

A lad named Karson, in New-Haven, was accidentally shot by a companion while out hunting. Between thirty and forty shot entered his back, but it is thought that he will survive.

A steamer has succeeded in passing through the famous Dutch Gap Canal. The *Silas O. Pierce*, a vessel of forty-three feet beam, performed that feat last Sunday.

Yesterday a terrible tornado passed over the village of Viroqua, Wis., destroying fifty dwelling-houses, killing seventeen persons and wounding one hundred.

Secretary Seward has returned to Washington, and was on Wednesday morning at the State Department, attending to important business which had accumulated during his absence.

President Johnson's health is almost entirely restored, but he will not again receive visitors until Wednesday next.

The President's family, including his secretaries, when all assembled, will number fifteen persons.

Lieut. J. A. Pennall has been dismissed from the navy, a court-martial having found him guilty of having inflicted illegal punishment.

LOCAL NEWS.

It has been decided by the vote of a large majority of the members of the Commercial Association doing business at the Produce Exchange to suspend all regular transactions in flour, grain, provisions, &c., at the Exchange on Monday next, July 3. This action, together with the resolutions of the Stock Boards, and all other financial and commercial centres to adjourn from Saturday afternoon, July 1, to Wednesday, July 5, will make Monday a holiday, as far as concerns wholesale trade down town. The Custom-house, Sub-Treasury and other United States offices, as also the banks and private banking-houses will, of necessity, be open on Monday, as it has not been made a legal holiday.

Hon. Wm. Orton formally entered yesterday on the discharge of the duties of United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, taking the place of Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, who tendered his resignation early in May, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year, June 30.

The Eighth Vermont arrived here on Friday and proceeded to Burlington. The Tenth New-York (National Zouaves) arrived last night and are now stopping at the New-York State Agency. They expect to participate in the military parade on the Fourth July.

Nearly a million dollars worth of alcohol and whisky were seized on Tuesday last by Collector Shook, on suspicion that the owners meant to evade the Internal Revenue Laws. The liquor was sent to this city from Peoria, Ill. It is now stored in one of the Government warehouses.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday were on a restricted scale, at irregular and, in most instances, declining prices. The freight market was quiet, with 453 vessels of all classes in port.

Action by the Colored People in South Carolina.

It is reported that a good deal of excitement was aroused lately in Columbia, S. C., in reference to a mass meeting of the colored people of that vicinity. The meeting was only to make arrangements for a proper celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, and certainly if any one has a right to celebrate the day which gave to the world the immortal enunciation of the fundamental principle of the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the colored men of the South have it, if they only choose to exercise it.

But we can readily suppose that the idea of the negro's celebrating Fourth of July, or having anything to do with a day which, in that section of the country, has been hitherto only a white man's day, was startling enough to the Columbians. Probably, moreover, these colored men, being aware that they were free men, took upon themselves to hold this meeting without asking leave of any one, and probably without being careful to have the (in former times) necessary number of white men present to supervise the proceedings and see to it that no insurrection was hatching. At any rate the people of Columbia were a good deal stirred up about the meeting, but the black men held it nevertheless.

We are all of us a good deal exercised, these days, and rightly enough, too, about what course the white men at the South are going to adopt with reference to the negro. But there is another question, which is also of some interest, and that is, what course the negroes are going themselves to adopt? If they rest quietly in their former condition, waiting till the white people determine what new condition shall be assigned to them, they will be likely to wait for some time before they make much of an advance. But if they at once assume the position which they are entitled to, of being free men, as much so as any, the assumption, backed, as it must be, by the universal consciousness that it is not an unauthorized assumption, will tend powerfully to put things on a right footing. The power to vote may not, it is true, be within their reach in this way. Their testimony may still be excluded from the courts, and these are very important rights, claimed by some to be essential to any permanent advancement. But they do not embrace the whole of the change which the condition of the colored population will present. There are a hundred ways in which the change from slavery to freedom must be marked. They can claim at once and exercise their freedom from a hundred annoyances which the old slave system incessantly worried them with. They can in a hundred ways go forward and act as freemen, and the power to treat them otherwise will never be exercised. Does any one suppose that any of the colored people who thus met at Columbia will be molested for so doing? The fact that they have thus met on their own responsibility, and without asking permission of any one, will help them on to other meetings, other concert of action. Let the white people become accustomed to this new state of things; let them find that the colored people are taking into their own hands the things which belong to themselves—that they are acting on their own responsibility in their own affairs, and it will not be long before even a meeting to consider the suffrage question will not excite a tithe of the interest there which was caused by this harmless meeting to arrange for a Fourth of July celebration.

Altogether Unnecessary.—Some of the citizens of Richmond have taken the trouble to address President Johnson a petition asking that he will revoke the twenty thousand dollar clause of his amnesty proclamation, and a number of bankers doing business in the former rebel capital indorse the application, urging that business is paralyzed by the fear lest the property of those to whom an unconditional pardon is not extended may yet be confiscated. All concerned in this movement might employ their time to much better purpose. Let these thin-skinned gentlemen, who are fortunate enough to be possessed of more than $20,000, prefer their petitions for pardon to President Johnson according to the forms he has prescribed. All of them who deserve it will receive full absolution for past offences, in just about the length of time that it will take to get an answer to their unnecessary petition. Then business will revive rapidly enough.

Historic Doubts.

Everybody has heard of and a few have read a curious work by Archbishop Whately, which proved, in strict compliance with the laws of logic, that no such person as Napoleon ever existed.

The fame of the Most Reverend Archbishop is likely to be thrown into the shade by certain admirers and apologists of Mr. Jefferson Davis. For nearly two months it has been received as a fact, based upon abundant and unimpeachable testimony, that the Confederate Chief, when hard pressed by our Michigan troopers, resorted to a sort of feminine disguise to elude his pursuers; in short, that he used some portion of his wife's wardrobe to cover his person. For a long time no one disputed the statement; the dry-goods that were stripped from him were forwarded as legitimate trophies to the War Department; a score of men concerned in the capture told substantially the same story; a Southern paper admitted that he had hastily donned his wife's shawl and skirt; no one denied, in any essential particular, the statements made.

But with the sober second thought there comes to his friends a realizing sense of the humiliation put upon "the chivalry" by this unlucky affair. Outside barbarians, though ever so friendly toward Jeff., when in the ascendant, are holding their sides with laughter at the ridiculous conclusion of his career. Cæsar covered his face with his mantle and fell a mortal to live in history a demi-god. The Cæsar of chivalry thrusts his lank legs into a petticoat and pleads the privilege of an assumed sex to evade capture. The comparison is terrible.

Gen. Lee, when fairly brought to bay, met his fate like a gentleman and a soldier. Whatever may be his sins against loyalty, he never showed the white feather—he accepted the arbitrament of war, and manfully stood the hazard of the die. Hence, in spite of his treason, he challenges a certain respect. But Davis, whose overweening ambition was the main cause of our great rebellion, flies like a thief from his capital, seizes whatever moveable property he can lay hands upon, abandons the General and the army whose swords have kept him in political power for three years, and at last attempts to hide the dignity and chivalry of the great Confederacy in the hoops and flounces of his faithful spouse.

Had he gone forth from Richmond with Lee, had he shared the fate of his army, he might have shown in history as a sort of sublunary Lucifer—very wicked, to be sure, but redeeming that wickedness from contempt by a certain bravery or willingness to accept his fate—a bravery alike admirable in Robespierre or Jack Sheppard.

The friends of the late Confederacy at home and abroad, whether the New-York *World* or the London *Herald*, may be pardoned something of natural chagrin that their idol's descent from the sublime to the ridiculous should be so complete; but we submit that it is a little too late to undertake the erasure of history in this case. Their bold denials of fact, their indiscriminate charges of falsehood, their over-zealous denunciation of scores of honorable men, who, directly and indirectly, know the circumstances, are open to the suspicion of insincerity. Let them give up an impossible task, and at least keep decorous silence, if they cannot absolutely admit the truth—that truth being that Jefferson Davis, late President of the so-called Confederate States, instead of accepting the consequences of his most inexcusable and wicked treason, abandoned his capital, his army, his political friends, grabbed the money intrusted to him as an officer, and finally undertook to escape from his pursuers in female attire. If any zealous friend of the modern Lucifer can make a hero out of such a subject, let him do so; we only insist that whoever undertakes it shall accept the facts so well established and so long unchallenged, but now so vehemently denied.

An Order of Merit for our Patriotic Women.

Amid the reminiscences of the war now closed, the noble conduct of those women whose Christian deeds shed light on many a dark scene of suffering and death, will ever be conspicuous. It is not too much to say that thousands of our returning soldiers owe to them life itself. How many a couch has been cheered by their influence, how the passage of many a brave spirit has been calmed by their presence, we know. The bravery of these army nurses, their self-denying, long-suffering devotion to their country and her defenders, will never be forgotten. Every one of them a worthy compeer of Florence Nightingale, shall they be less honored? Upon her breast was placed a jeweled badge by the hand of her Queen. Let the nation decorate those Queens of Mercy and Patriotism, who left luxurious homes and loving friends on the noblest errands of humanity the world ever saw.

Needless Labor.—A morning paper has been expending its energies of late in trying to prove that Jeff. Davis was not taken disguised in his wife's apparel. On Friday it argued that the story was a fiction because it was destitute of proof, stale as a joke, and finally because it would not be very discreditable to Davis if it were true. This is very like the man who, when sued for damages by a neighbor, who charged that his dog had bitten him, urged as his defence, first, that his dog was a good-natured animal, and had never been known to bite; second, that he had lost all his teeth and could not have bitten the plaintiff, and third that he had no dog.

Gen. Pritchard and Major Hudson, both of whom were concerned in the capture of Jeff. Davis, have again and again reiterated the statement that the rebel chief, when captured, had his wife's waterproof cloak around his shoulders and her shawl over his head when he was taken prisoner. But since our cotemporary attaches so little importance to these positive statements by our own soldiers, it may perhaps be well to remind it that a rebel officer, who was in the company of Mr. Davis at the time of his capture, and who has since escaped to Texas, has published a statement corroborating Gen. Pritchard's story in every particular. However, if our cotemporary is so certain that Jeff. Davis did not have on his wife's clothes when arrested, will it be kind enough to tell us what he did have on? Such positive statements as it makes must be based on positive knowledge, and the truth of history must be vindicated. Can it be that the rebel chief was caught in his ——? We wait for our cotemporary to supply the hiatus.

The Expected Guerrilla War—A Promise Without Performance.

From the hour of Lee's surrender it became apparent that we should have no guerrilla warfare in any of the disloyal States, from Virginia to Texas. The prompt, wise and careful posting of troops by government throughout the South, though once a necessary precaution, was seen to be no longer required. Our gallant troopers—within a week of the capture of Jeff. Davis—would have had to hunt, as for a needle in a haystack, to discover one rebel, in arms, of those hundred thousands who, last mid-Winter, defied the National authority. Musquitos will be the most blood-thirsty opponents our men henceforth will encounter, and "Johnny Rebs" will now be for all time a thing of story.

While such a consummation of the rebellion, in its utter crushing out of armed forces, in its clean sweep of the South from mountains to marshes, was always devoutly to be wished, it was not reasonably to be expected, even by the most ardent believers in the national destiny. The South talked of the last dollar and the last man, and threatened to prolong this contest through the century. That wretched tenant of Fortress Monroe, once known as President Davis, boasted that he could wage war in Virginia alone, twenty years after Richmond should be captured. The rebel army declared it would take to the mountains, when the marshes were wrested away, and retire from the sea coast to the inaccessible strongholds of the Alleghanies, for a contest to extermination. And even very many among us here expected a *lingering* termination to the rebellion. We imagined some Mosby, after Lee's surrender, collecting a gang of brigands, of less or larger size, around that mountainous region of Eastern Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Western Virginia, and North Carolina, where the four State lines cross, where he might pursue a predatory life, now intrenching himself with strong force, and anon dividing his columns, and dispersing them in all directions before our advancing armies. We imagined him again and again bursting down the Shenandoah Valley, or across the Kanawha Valley, burning, plundering, and murdering, in guerrilla fashion, or startling the North Carolina people with a raid toward Danville, Greensborough, or Salisbury. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, that we saw Stoneman's strong column of horsemen, in the last days of rebellion, stealing quietly along from Knoxville through the gap, and around the flank of the Army of Northern Virginia, occupying in advance the region which looked to be the natural Eastern haunt of guerrillas.

When, at length, it was clear that all armed opposition to law and government must be abandoned on the Atlantic slope, a new apprehension was roused. Forrest, the best cavalry officer of the Confederacy, skillful, experienced, unprincipled, recklessly loose, cruel, bitterly hostile to the Union, and as devoted to secession and slavery, seemed alike by ability, personal character, and past history, to be of all men the chosen leader of a guerilla force which would roam for a while over the cotton States, giving no quarter and asking none. Forrest's well-known influence with the western troops, and his perfect familiarity with the region, added color to this hypothesis. But Canby and Thomas drew together upon the western Confederate armies under Taylor and Forrest, as Grant and Sherman had thrown their toils around the eastern armies of Johnston and Lee. And Wilson's corps of cavalry, routing Forrest at Selma, spread over and occupied Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, as Stoneman had done in the region lying north and east.

Finally, it was at least probable that, though there should be no refuge for guerrillas, and no possibility of warfare, regular or irregular, on this side of the Mississippi, yet on the other side, in Missouri, Arkansas or Louisiana, or, if in none of these, then surely in Texas, that hot-bed of desperadoes, there would be waged a long, formidable and terrible contest of guerrillas. Everything seemed to justify that conclusion. The venom of the thorough Secessionists appeared too bitter and intense to be satisfied with anything short of a guerrilla war. The South had been too profuse of boasts and oaths of fighting to the bitter end, for us to dream of any other issue to their struggle. The distance, the resources, the vast extent, the topographical character of Texas and the adjoining States and territory, the wild, desperate and nomadic character of the population, the tumultuous condition of Mexico, furnishing a sort of base for predatory raids, and a protection for guerrilla bands—added to this probability. What might not be expected of so lawless a people in such a locality, swelled and reinforced by the disappointed, defeated, angry, reckless, half-lunatic fire-eaters, collected out of the entire cis-Mississippi region, from Maryland to Louisiana?

The advent of Sheridan and Weitzel has overthrown, however, even the prospect of guerrilla war in Texas. Kirby Smith, Price, Buckner and Magruder have capitulated as pacifically and as promptly as Forrest. Mosby's men were all, long ago, surrendered to Hancock, and a price fixed on the outlaw himself. Rosser and Jackson and White, with their partisans, are no longer in arms. Virginia, the promised seat of twenty years' war, is tranquil from the Ohio to the mouth of the James, where Davis tenants his casemate under guard. All the Tennessee and Kentucky leaders of irregular forces are equally subdued; Morgan's old command dispersed; Echols, Duke and Vaughn surrendered; Roddy, Lyon and Jeff. Thompson have followed the lead of Forrest. No Quantrells vex Kansas longer, and Slaughter and Ford have fled from Texas across the Rio Grande.

Thus, of that warring conflagration which once threatened to consume North and South in its heat, or to be finally subdued only years after the first mastery should be gained over it, not a spark remains. The smouldering fires, which demanded constant watching, lest they should break out afresh, here and there, are all cold, white ashes. Over its vast area the fire of rebellion is everywhere quenched; nor do any cinders of guerrilla warfare still glow, to tell where the fervor was intensest.

A Reminiscence of the War—The First and the Final Surrender.

Gen. S. B. Buckner, who enjoyed the doubtful distinction of making the first surrender of a large army to the forces of the Union, namely, that of Fort Donelson, on the 16th day of February, 1862, to Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant, had also the additional celebrity of making the last surrender of a main army, during the war, to the same U. S. Grant, this time Lieutenant-General, through the latter's efficient subordinate, Major-Gen. Canby. The terms of this final surrender were arranged by Buckner at New-Orleans, on the 26th day of May.

It is clear, then, that, to the *éclat* this gallant officer acquired by broaching the custom of surrendering, during the war, must be added that of concluding the list of capitulations. Were this singular coincidence insufficient to stamp him with historic notoriety, Gen. Buckner would be remembered as originating the phrase "ungenerous and unchivalrous terms," which he applied to Grant's proposal for "unconditional surrender," at the moment of accepting it. Little did the truculent and airy general suspect that two years later Grant's name would be a synonym the world over, in city as in camp, for generosity and magnamity, while some of the very same "chivalrous" gentry who formed the garrison of Donelson, would shame their race by the atrocious crime of Fort Pillow. As little did Buckner imagine that he himself would receive a second time terms only too grateful, from his old "ungenerous and unchivalrous" adversary.

It may be remembered that Buckner's note, containg the epithets since so famous as a catch-word of the war, put his surrender on the ground of "the distribution of forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders." This distribution referred to was the charge to the rear of a rebel brigade, who "distributed" themselves across the works, and through the adjacent country toward Nashville. A similar distribution of the Texas troops, according to Kirby Smith's farewell order—an order evidently written "more in sorrow than in anger—" seems to have provoked the surrender to Canby. In the Donelson surrender, Floyd and Pillow were the two commanders who made the "unexpected change" of front toward Nashville. How has dust collected on the fames of this pair of rebel worthies! Floyd, the historic victim of "Kleptomania," quietly stole away long ago to oblivion, and even his exploits with the treasury serve but to feather a stray shaft of wit, or to point some soberer paragraph. Pillow, despite his Mexican education, was not reserved, as we submit he ought to have been, to excavate its "last ditch" for the Confederacy.

Col. Forrest, however, the officer who really extricated Floyd and Pillow from Fort Donelson, lived to extricate Hood and the remains of his shattered army on the hapless retreat from Nashville, and Brig.-Gen. Buckner, the captive of Brig.-Gen. Grant, was destined as Lieut.-Gen. Buckner to yield to Lieut.-Gen. Grant. The Donelson surrender was the largest capture of troops ever made up to that time on the American continent, according to the congratulatory order of Grant to his troops. Accordingly Buckner then bade fair to go down into history among the Burgoynes and Cornwallises of our annals, though hardly possessing the military reputation of either Sir John or the Marquis. Greater and more important surrenders dimmed a little the lustre of the capitulation at Donelson. But Buckner, after a sojourn at Fort Warren, was fortunate enough to get exchanged, and returned to service in season to surrender once more, thus repairing his endangered fame, and still maintaining the reputation which Gen. Grant accorded to him before, of having surrendered more men than any other officer on the continent.

The Late President on Military Strategy.—We have already published a synopsis of Gen. Hooker's Report (Army of the Potomac) in which the following despatches from Mr. Lincoln appear. But they are so characteristic of the late President that they are worth reviving in their present detached form:

June 5, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker:

Yours of to-day was received an hour ago. So much of professional military skill is requisite to answer it that I have turned the task over to Gen. Halleck. He promises to perform it with his utmost care. I have but one idea which I think worth suggesting to you, and that is, in case you find Lee coming to the north of the Rappahannock, I would by no means cross to the south of it. If he should leave a rear force at Fredericksburgh, tempting you to fall upon it, would fight in intrenchments and have you at disadvantage, and so, man for man, worst you at that point, while his main force would in some way be getting an advantage of you northward. In one word, I would not take any risk of being entangled up on the river like an ox jumped half over a fence and liable to be torn by dogs front and rear without a fair chance to gore one way or to kick the other.

If Lee would come to my side of the river, I would keep on the same side and fight him, or act on the defensive, according as might be my estimate of his strength relatively to my own. But these are mere suggestions which I desire to be controlled by the judgment of yourself and Gen. Halleck.

A. LINCOLN.

[In cipher.[

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker:

Your long dispatch of to-day is just received. If left to me I would go south of the Rappahannock upon Lee's moving north of it. If you had Richmond invested to-day you would not be able to take it in twenty days; meanwhile your communications, and with them your army, would be ruined. I think Lee's army, and not Richmond, is your true objective point. If he comes toward the Upper Potomac, follow on his flank, and on the inside track, shortening your lines while he lengthens his. Fight him, too, when opportunity offers. If he stays where he is *fret him* and *fret him*.

A. LINCOLN.

Sent 6:40 P. M.

Gen. Hooker then details the subsequent operations by which he unmasked Lee's intended cavalry raid upon Alexandria, and determined the fact that the rebels were preparing for an extensive invasion.

President Lincoln occasionally appears upon the scene, as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 13, 1863.

Major-Gen. Hooker:

I was coming down this afternoon; but if you would prefer I should not, I shall blame you if you do not tell me so.

A. LINCOLN.

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1863.

Major-Gen. Hooker:

So far as we can make out here, the enemy have Milroy surrounded at Winchester, and Tyler at Martinsburgh. If they could hold out a few days, could you help them? If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburgh, and the tail of it on the plank-road between Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, the animal must be very slim somewhere. Could you not break him?

A. LINCOLN.

Sent 5:50 P. M.

Capt. Brackett and the Street Railways.—One of the four officers of the City Hall Police that had been assigned the duty of street-car inspection, reports that between the 4th of March and the 30th of June, the City Railroad Companies on the east side would have paid the city $202,850 in fines if they had been mulcted in $50 for every car that was run without license. If the other three car inspectors each found as many unlicensed cars running on the west side, the total bill which Capt. Brackett's men have run up against the city railroads, and which the city authorities may collect if they are so disposed, is nearly a $1,000,000 within four months.

National Academy of Design.

We have been favored with the following epistle by a gentleman who seems to be disturbed at the idea of any one being honest except himself. The figures are our own, and refer to the remarks which are below:

> An honest and able criticism is certainly a thing much to be wished for in every matter. It gives useful hints to the author of the criticised object, educates those people who are not able to judge by themselves, either by want of knowledge or common sense. On account of this important end of criticism it is much to be regretted, if men get hold of it who are not able to fulfill this position of public instruction and improvement.
>
> The fundamental law of all criticisms is impartiality. I ask the author of the named articles whether he is impartial if he calls Bierstadt's sunshine brimstone, dust and Cropsey's detestible, microscopically-detailed grass-plots, &c.—"a charming variety of verdure." There is so much variety in Mr. C.'s pictures, that it takes my grandmother's spectacles and my opera-glass to see in *nature* only half of what his pitiful *canvass* shows. 3. Can it be a fair critic to hold up the few defects of a great man to the minute merits of a bad one? 4. If the mind of Mr. Elihu Vedder would be as barren as our author wants to see it, and his sand too, he cannot know the former personally, and Mr. V., besides, would not be able to give to his figures and portraits all the fine shades of a soul's notions. 5. We merely regard, therefore, the author's sarcasms on this occasion as an exercise of his wit. But, I ask, how can a man pretend to criticize, if the examining power of his mind gets clouded and destroyed by the mere action and for the sake of his good humor? 6. We do not object to illustrating and enlivening a criticism by wit and satire; but, then, it ought to be endowed on the proper object and place, and made use of in a careful way, especially in a country where art is so young and tender a plant, that we must fear to destroy more by our burning rays of satire than we develope. 7. Art and criticism go hand in hand. With the development of art, critics improve, and if art is young and boyish yet on this continent, it may give an excuse for your articles in this paper.

Remarks.—1. Whenever an outsider finds it necessary to object to the tone or style of a critics remarks, he generally commences by extolling criticism, and ends by regretting that the culprit in question knows nothing about it. 2. There is nothing incompatible with strict impartiality in the statements quoted. 3. The first portion of the query is impertinent; the second portion obscure and paradoxical. We may state, however, that it is the duty of a critic "to point out the few defects of a grert man," and his duty also to find out what is good in a less conspicuous object of public regard. 4. For a gentleman who is lecturing us on critical propriety, our correspondent exhibits, we think, a considerable leaning toward personality. The critic with the barren mind, however, declares with much cheerfulness that he does not knew Mr. Elisha Vedder, nor Mr. Bierstadt nor Mr. Cropsey. This may account for the fact that he has not been able to follow the fine shades of the first-named gentleman's "soul's motions," either personally, or in his pictures. 5. It is not every one who can write with the logical exactness, and felicity of expression, displayed by our correspondent. 6. For this we are thankful. Art is young enough here, but we doubt if it can be called tender. As for the time and place when satire can be used in "a careful way," there are some who will always differ on the subject. We refer to the parties satirized. 7. It would be a pity to disturb the oracular vagueness or self-complacency of this sentence. The conceit of the writer is only equalled by his confusion. It will require a very considerable development of art to benefit such a writer.

FROM FLORIDA.

Collapse of Military Activity—Visit of Secretary Chase—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fernandina, Fla., Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

The sudden collapse of the rebellion, and the consequent reduction of the army and navy, has changed the military posts along this coast from busy, stirring scenes of active life to a quietness and desolation almost painful. Even the stern requisitions of martial law, and the constant attendance of the armed minions of arbitrary power, are preferable to the absence of all law and the air of desolation that now prevails. However, this is but for a season, and when civil government, upon the new basis of freedom, shall be inaugurated, the din of business will be heard, and energetic labor will soon redeem the waste of war, and bring a prosperity hitherto unknown in this long slavery-cursed domain.

At Hilton Head, the debarkation of returning rebels, and the embarkation of our soldiers, "going home from the war," constitute the principal business. The huge piles of ordnance and commissary stores have disappeared, the immense warehouses are comparatively empty, and the "pomp and circumstance of war" has yielded to a quietude in harmony with the lassitude of an enervating climate, and in strong contrast with the activity lately prevailing. Stetson has opened his new hotel, situated near the beach, below the general headquarters; but it seems to me a couple of years too late. The old "Port Royal House," which has had a monopoly of the business during the war, and which enriched its owners, is now ample for all the necessities of the public, though no poor visitor to this island of sand, who has been taken in and done for there, will fail to appreciate the advantage of the airy and cleanly quarters of the new hotel over the old barracks. Daily boats run to Savannah, Charleston and Beaufort, under direction of the Quartermaster, but the immense fleet of transports and war vessels, which so lately occupied the capacious harbor, has disappeared. It is confidently hoped by some that Hilton Head will continue to be the great naval and military depot for the South, and that commerce and trade will be diverted there from Charleston and Savannah, but "I don't see it."

From Port Royal to this place transportation is exceedingly precarious and uncertain, and bereft of its military business, the little town is lone and desolate—as dilapidated and forsaken as an old saw-mill abandoned by the stream which has afforded it motive power. Before the war it numbered some 200 buildings, all of wood. It was the headquarters of D. L. Yulee and the leading traitors of the State, and abandoned by nearly all its inhabitants on its occupation by our forces. The railroad, then recently completed to Cedar Keys, has been broken up for some twenty miles, the bridge connecting the island with the main land destroyed, and also very many of the buildings, including the depot, while such as remain are in sad condition of dilapidation and decay. The harbor is the best on the Florida coast, and during the war of 1812, while under foreign dominion, afforded shelter for hundreds of sail at the same time. But it is yet a problem whether it will be *the* commercial town of East Florida, as was confidently believed by its projectors, Yulee and associates, who brought all the patronage of the government to establish its claims. It will take time, energy and heavy capital to restore the waste of the war, and put the town in a condition of prosperity.

The post is now in command of Capt. Hancock and three companies of regulars. The Captain is a most intelligent and faithful officer, and a worthy descendant of the signer of the Declaration. The gunboat *Cimerone*, Capt. Thompson, a fine officer and gentleman, has lately arrived here from Charleston, and taken position in the harbor. Fort Clinch, commanding the harbor, is an extensive fortification, upon which a million or so of money has been expended, and which it will require as much more to complete. The work has been under charge of Maj. Sears, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, a very competent officer, since the war commenced, but it has now been entirely suspended for want of funds. Judge Samuel B. Noyes, of Massachusetts, is Collector of the port, assisted by Capt. Duryee, formerly Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. Webb. It is no fault of theirs that there is little to do. They are most faithful and efficient officers, and will greet with pleasure the return of commercial prosperity. It would have been well for the country if trade and commerce in this district could have been committed to them and the officers of the Port Royal Custom-house, instead of the Board of Special Agents who have been commissioned here for no apparent purpose but to draw money from the Treasury, embarrass the military operations, annoy the loyal people, and afford facilities for fraud and corruption. President Johnson has wisely abolished the *offices* but the *officers* still hold on, drawing subsistence from the Treasury, and such exactions as a defenceless people have to tolerate.

The most notable sensation of this isolated place, for some time past, was the visit of Chief Justic

CHASE, who, in the course of his *judicial* pilgrimage, took occasion to call upon all his political representatives sent out under patronage of the Treasury. He was accompanied, of course, by Mr. MELLON, the incorruptible chief of the incorruptible appointees of the great Secretary, now wearing the judicial ermine—Mr. MELLON, whose services are so highly appreciated in the Valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, and who deserves eminent notice at the hands of Congress. At this point they were joined by L. D. STICKNEY, Tax Commissioner, and Mr. CHASE's political vicegerent for this State—the person just now in demand at Washington to answer a criminal indictment—who henceforward formed a portion of the escort of the distinguished Chief.

A rather ludicrous event, illustrating that "it is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous," took place here during the visit. A Mr. MOT, an intelligent French gentleman, formerly a tutor in Mr. CHASE's family in Ohio, and who came here last Fall as the clerk of the Tax Commission, at a municipal election, held without law and in disregard of the provisions of the act of incorporation, had been elected "Mayor of the City of Fernandina." The Chief-Justice was invited to formally install him in office, and with great pomp the ceremony was performed, and Fernandina has now a city government recognized by the highest judicial officer in the land, though its head is not a citizen of the State and his election has no shadow of legal authority. However, the blacks voted, and the blacks will pay the taxes, while the whites will hold the offices and hold themselves exempt from taxation, on the ground of want of legal authority.

While here, Mr. CHASE visited Cumberland Island, just across the harbor, where are located the ruins of the elegant estate called "Dungenness," presented by the State of Georgia to Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE, and since inherited by a rebel named NIGHTINGALE. The mansion is a ruin, and the grounds, once the most elegant on this continent, are despoiled of their cultivated beauty. Under the order of Gen. SHERMAN, this estate was partially assigned to the freedmen who are now cultivating it. Mr. CHASE authorized his special representative here to purchase the estate for him when sold by the government, remarking, when asked in regard to the negro occupants, that it was not the intention of the government to permanently adopt the policy of Gen. SHERMAN and devote the Sea Islands to the blacks.

Since the cessation of hostilities, the old slaveholders in this vicinity have manifested the bitterest spirit toward their former chattels. In their rage at the defeat of the rebellion, they turn upon the emancipated slaves with vindictive fury. In one instance, a party of fifty has been driven from the plantation when they were cultivating large crops, because they demanded wages or a portion of the produce. In another, a woman has been shot for attempting to leave her former master, and her three orphan children—one an infant—are now in the asylum here, established through the benevolence of the friends of the freedmen at the North. In another, a gallows has been erected, and the negroes threatened with hanging if they attempt to assert their rights. The local superintendent here, Mr. A. E. KINNIE, of Syracuse, N. Y., is a most faithful officer, and is doing all he can to reconcile both black and white to the new order of things; but it will require the presence of a military force to repress the insolent spirit yet unsubdued among the rebels. Gen. HOWARD cannot too soon get his bureau in practical operation and appoint a commissioner for this State, authorized and empowered to protect freedmen in their personal rights.

My observation has convinced me that these rebel States cannot be safely reorganized save under the surveillance of a representative of the Federal Government, who will adhere to the most stringent rules in regard to admitting returning rebels to the exercise of citizenship. In Georgia, the rebel Gov. BROWN and his friends are laboring to obtain control of the State Government, in order to secure the payment of the $15,000,000 of bonds issued while in rebellion. This is a condition of their loyalty to the government, and it is only to be defeated by the appointment of a Military Governor intensely and unconditionally loyal and incorruptible.

I had intended to follow this subject further, but am advised that the only mail for a week closes in a few minutes, and must, therefore, stop. My next will be from Jacksonville or Tallahassee.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Bill for Legalizing Negro Marriages Shelved—Both Houses Adjourn Sine Die—Rebuilding the Burnt Districts—Restoration of Municipal Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, June 23, 1865.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., Lieut.-Gov. COWPER presiding. The only matter of general interest, which was brought before the Senate this morning, was the House Bill No. 3, a copy of which I sent you on Thursday, for regulating and legalizing the marriage of negroes. It had passed a third reading in the House, but on its reception in the Senate the President said: "That bill cannot be considered. It is a new bill, and the resolution of the Senate excluding new business excludes that bill." This bill was intended to check a great social evil, and it is to be hoped that the next Legislature will take the matter in hand and pass a bill, not simply permission, but make it compulsory for a negro to make choice of a wife from one of the three or four women with whom he may now be cohabiting.

The following joint resolution was received from the House:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, that the general policy of the present Federal Administration, and especially its policy in regard to reconstruction in Virginia, is eminently wise, just and proper, and merits the warm approbation of the loyal people of Virginia.

The Senate concurred in the joint resolution as above, without amendment.

A resolution of thanks to Lieut.-Gov. COWPER was unanimously adopted, and he proceeded at some length to reply to the same, and pronounced the House adjourned *sine die*.

In the House of Delegates the business was devoid of public interest. Before leaving the chair, the Speaker, Hon. JAMES MADISON DOWNEY, of Loudon, was called upon for a speech, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have no speech to make, but I congratulate you very much for the manner in which you have ended the term of service for which you were elected. At the time of your election, it was said that the halters were preparing for your neck, and that JEFF. DAVIS was "making the rope." Since that time we have had two sessions, and have kept Virginia out of the hands of the Abolitionists, who are now pitching at ANDY JOHNSON with a red-hot poker, hoping to influence him to adopt their radical views. But, I thank God, we are safe; and though they may force negro suffrage on other States with provisional governments, they cannot pile it upon us. Gentlemen, I wish you a safe return to your homes.

Whereupon the House adjourned *sine die*.

The most important business that has engaged the attention of the General Assembly during the past week, was undoubtedly the passing a bill in relation to the qualification of votes in the Commonwealth.

The following is a correct copy of the franchise bill:

An Act prescribing means by which persons who have been disfranchised by the third article of the constitution may be restored to the rights of voters. Passed June 22, 1865.

Whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the time has arrived when it would be safe and expedient to restore to the rights of voters certain persons who are disfranchised by the provisions of the third article of the constitution of Virginia; now, for the purpose of so restoring such persons,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That every person possessing in other respects the qualifications of a voter under the constitution and laws of the State, who has taken, or shall hereafter take, the oath prescribed by the amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 29th May, 1865, which oath is in the following words, to wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforward faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner bide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves;" and an oath to uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, which oath is in the following words: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861," shall be entitled and qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people, subject always to the laws in regard to voters and voting not inconsistent with this act: Provided, however, that the persons excluded by the terms of the said proclamation from the benefits thereof, excepting those embraced in the thirteenth class of such excluded persons, shall not be entitled or qualified to vote as aforesaid unless pardoned by the President, as provided for by said proclamation. This act shall be in force from its passage.

This oath certainly binds a juror to a recognition of the fact that the doctrines of State sovereignty and the institution of slavery have forever ceased to exist; that the issues are obsolete, dead and buried.

The leading merchants of Richmond intend to hold a meeting to-morrow evening at the City Hall upon the important subject of rebuilding the burnt district. It is intended to appoint a deputation to proceed to Washington for the purpose of bringing the matter prominently to the notice of the President, and to ascertain how far the 13th section of the Amnesty Act is calculated to interfere with the prosecution of the work.

It is expected that the Governor will, in consequence of the action of the Legislature yesterday on the subject of the "organization of cities," without unnecessary delay issue a proclamation, required by the act, and Richmond will shortly rejoice in the restoration of a municipal government.

Rebuilding the Burnt Districts—Deputation to Wait Upon the President.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 26, 1865.

In reply to a public call, a meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held in the City Hall on Saturday evening.

On motion, Mr. J. L. APPERSON, Esq., was called to the chair.

The chairman having briefly stated the objects of the meeting, Mr. HOWISON said: "We want some twelve millions of capital. There is that amount of surplus capital afloat in the North; we want it here. Our marketable lands are worth all the money we want, but such is the apparent insecurity of titles, in the estimation of purchasers, that no transaction is possible by which capital can be brought here."

The speakers devoted their time, principally, to discussing the probable operation of the 13th section of the proclamation, the meaning of such expressions as "voluntary aid," &c., &c., and eventually, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions, to be submitted to an adjourned meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening: Messrs. James Alfred Jones, R. R. Howison, Horace L. Kent, John A. Bebrin, Robert W. Hughes and Robert Lancaster.

The following persons were appointed by the Governor on Saturday to hold elections in their counties:

Botetourt County—Messrs. T. G. Godwin, H. M. Boyce and Wm. Glasgow.

Giles County—Messrs. J. A. Peck, J. D. Johnson and Wm. B. Mason.

Roanoke County—Messrs. J. H. Griffin, J. Frost and A. White.

Floyd County—Messrs. H. Deskins, D. Harmon and N. B. Stimpson.

King George County—Messrs. William McDaniel, D. Cokely and W. S. Brown.

Northumberland County—Messrs. S. L. Straughan, Wm. Harding and A. J. Brent.

Westmoreland County—Messrs. H. Chandler, H. Beall and Lawrence Washington.

Richmond County—Messrs. H. Taylor, A. O. Yerby and R. Lyell.

King William County—Messrs. H. Littlepage, T. O. Dabney and W. Samuels.

Hanover County—Messrs. W. F. Wickham, E. Winston and B. L. Winston.

Spotsylvania County—Messrs. W. A. Little, L. A. Boggs and J. Sandford.

Caroline County—Messrs. R. Hudgin, J. T. White and J. R. Baylor.

Lancaster County—Messrs. R. T. Dunnaway, S. Gresham and R. B. Mitchell.

King and Queen County—Messrs. J. Brownley, Jno. Pollard and W. D. Gresham.

Essex County—Messrs. T. L. Gordon, M. Clements and James Roy Micon.

Commissioners from the other counties will be appointed at the earliest possible moment.

The day for holding elections has not yet been determined upon.

General Order No. 77 defines the position of the negro, and provides that he shall not abandon his proper occupation and roam in idleness about the department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., June 23, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.—The laws of the State of Virginia, and the ordinances of the different municipalities within the State, having especial reference to, and made to restrain the personal liberty of free colored persons, were designed for the government of such persons while living amid a population of colored slaves; they were enacted in the interests of slaveowners; and were designed for the security of slave property: they were substantially parts of the slave code.

Slavery has been abolished in Virginia, and therefore, upon the principle that where the reason of the law ceases, the law itself ceases, these laws and ordinances have become obsolete. People of color will henceforth enjoy the same personal liberty that other citizens and inhabitants enjoy; they will be subject to the same restraints and to the same punishments, for crime, that are imposed on whites, and to no other.

Vagrancy, however, will not be permitted; neither whites nor blacks can be allowed to abandon their proper occupations, to desert their families or roam in idleness about this department: but neither whites nor blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere, when they cannot obtain it with just compensation at their homes, nor from traveling from place to place on proper and legitimate business.

Until the civil tribunals are reëstablished, the administration of criminal justice must, of necessity, be by military courts; before such courts, the evidence of colored persons will be received in all cases.

By command of A. H. Maj.-Gen. TERRY,
Official. ED. W. SMITH, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.
A. R. S. FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Richmond *Republic* of the 26th says:

"It is necessary to call the attention of the public to the fact that the following part of the third article of the constitution remains, except in regard to militia officers, prior to July, 1862, unchanged, and will be respected by the commissioners of election:

"But no person shall vote or hold office under this constitution who has held office under the so-called Confederate government, or under any rebellious State government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress, or a member of any State Legislature in rebellion against the authority of the United States, excepting therefrom county officers."

The term "county officers," we are informed by Gov. PEIRPOINT, includes sheriffs, commonwealth's attorneys, commissioners of the revenue, etc., etc."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Desire for Northern Men and Capital—Progress of Reorganization—Curious Story from Richmond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, June 22, 1865.

There is a general desire in this section, manifested by the newspapers, capitalists, planters, and every one except a few insane ultraists, who still think that "the great and chivalrous South was not made for pollution by the presence of the vile and mercenary Yankee," that Northerners should come down here and settle permanently in their midst. Sensible and far-seeing men know that the freedmen will not work as well for their old masters as they will for those whom they look on as friends, and consequently they are anxious to get emigration from the North, and in this State they have organized themselves for the purpose of generally informing the Northern people of the inducements of climate, soil, &c. Before long an authorized agent of this organization will go to New-York and Washington for that purpose. The association is one of great political significance, as well as pecuniary importance. Loyal men coming from the North and obtaining residences here, will in time regenerate the whole country. So far as this State is concerned, it needs but a little leaven of Northern energy, independence and activity to put it on a level with any in the United States. There is no State in the Union which presents so much diversity of climate as this. On the coast and east of a line drawn north and south along the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, the products of the Gulf States are indigeneous, and some of the best cotton lands in the country are to be found there. West of that line, and including this city, the climate very much resembles that of Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland; while further west, toward the mountains, is to be found weather and soil similar to that of Northern New-York, and in some places on the mountains snow remains the whole year round. Add to this astonishing variety of climate the fact that minerals, including gold in small quantities, and coal of an excellent quality, are to be found, and it may truly be said that North Carolina presents inducements for emigration hardly equaled by any other State in the Union.

I have repeatedly set forth to the readers of the TIMES the general points above-mentioned, and am happy to state that the influence exerted by the publication of those letters is being felt materially, and every one is willing to give the TIMES credit for doing a good work by drawing public attention to these facts.

The political horizon still continues gloomy here, although it is rapidly brightening. News received from Washington, that an attempt will be made to keep the State from representation in Congress until she is willing to accord the right of suffrage to the negro, is attracting much attention. President JOHNSON's course, allowing the State to act according to her own judgment, receives the heartiest approval from all quarters, from which you may fairly infer that there is but one side to this question supported here now. It is the opinion of every man with whom I have conversed on the subject, that the freedmen are not competent to vote *now;* they may after a while. To argue with them that many of the negroes are more intelligent than some of the "poor whites" who are entitled to the right, is useless, for their prejudices against the black are firmly set. It was generally thought that when freedom was obtained for the slaves, the long contested question would be dropped, and there are many who express astonishment that the agitation should be kept up.

Delegations from different counties in the State arrive and depart daily, having been called hither by Gov. HOLDEN, to consult with him relative to the policy to be pursued by him in reorganizing the government. There is no formality in these consultations; no speech-making, but merely an expression of opinion in a conversational way. Gov. HOLDEN is remarkably unostentatious, and proceeds very quietly in the discharge of his duties. He is fast gaining confidence with the people, and many of his former enemies now openly support him. Applications, presented to him for indorsement, asking the President for pardon under the amnesty proclamation, can be counted by the hundred. He is known to be exceedingly generous in the matter of approving these petitions; perhaps too much so.

The machinery of the civil government will soon be in running condition. The State archives, which were scattered over the State for *safe keeping* when the "enemy" threatened Raleigh, are being collected and brought back to the State-house, and placed in the keeping of the officers appointed by the Governor for that purpose. He will also appoint municipal officers for Newbern, Wilmington and Raleigh, very soon. In Newbern the appointment has been hastened on account of the desire of the citizens there to rid themselves of the presence of the colored soldiery, who have become very obnoxious to them of late, by reason of several conflicts, one resulting in the death of a sailor, about which there is a great diversity of opinion as to who is to blame. The department commander has promised that in case the Governor makes these appointments, he will withdraw the troops from the cities, and encamp them outside the corporation lines. He was induced to make this agreement by many complaints arising from the ill-feeling in Newbern, and the fact that the white troops stationed here had been guilty of many petty thefts in the way of pillaging gardens, &c.

Notwithstanding their antipathy to the negro and opposition to receiving evidence from him against the statements of white men, some one of the JEFF. DAVIS aristocracy, signing himself "X," has published an article in the papers, in which he denies, on the authority of one "BILL JONES, a colored man, who was Mr. DAVIS' body servant," that the immortal JEFF. had on his petticoats when he was captured. The truth of the matter, X says is, that as he was passing out of the tent Mrs. DAVIS threw her shawl over his manly form. The negro referred to is now in Raleigh, and although I have not seen him, I have good authority for saying that he was not with DAVIS at the time of his capture.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has published his farewell order and starts for the North to-day. He has not been regularly relieved, but it is understood that he will be assigned to a new command on his arrival at Washington. The command of the department will devolve on Gen. COX, of Ohio, formerly of the Twenty-third Corps.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York started for home a few days since, its term of service having expired. It was escorted to the depot at this place by the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Regiments, with whom they have served a long time in the same brigade. The men of the One Hundred and Fifteenth whose term of service has not expired, have been transferred to the Forty-seventh.

The removal of the 25 per cent. tax on cotton has had a salutary effect, and is very generally understood by the producers, although the efforts of the speculators have been great to suppress the news. Twenty and twenty-two cents is readily paid for a good article.

A gentleman who had excellent means of gaining information at Richmond, during Confederate times, informed me that after the return of STEPHENS and the others who went as Peace Commissioners to Hampton Roads, a proposition was seriously discussed in the rebel Congress, in secret session, to send emissaries to France with a proposition to the Emperor to allow him to establish a protectorate over the Confederacy, if he would assist the rebels in gaining their independence. If necessary, it was proposed that the whole South should transfer its allegiance to the French crown. Many leading men supported this proposition, while others declared that they had rather return to their relations with the North. The same gentleman says that it was never the intention of the Davis Government to put any negro troops in the field. The passage of the bill to that effect was merely a bait thrown out by the rebels to secure foreign recognition. Thinking to deceive foreign Powers with a show of emancipation, while in reality retaining the greater portion of the slaves in bondage—for the act only provided for the manumission of a comparatively small number—they passed the law. "From that moment," says the gentleman, "our troops began to desert, and things looked 'indigoish.'"

I have heard many soldiers of the late rebel army talk of the surrenders, and of the result of the war, but have yet to hear the first one say that the South was not fairly, effectually and completely whipped. With different theories as to the cause, they are unanimous in the expression of the above opinion. Four years of preparation at Richmond, three at Wilmington, with ports open to the world, and time enough to build factories, furnaces and foundries for the manufacture of arms, they all acknowledge that they had a "good ready," and measured their strength to its utmost capacity. If we had whipped them before the third year of the war, they would have argued that they were not prepared; but as it is, they are willing to admit the fact of their defeat and to acknowledge the power of the government. One gentleman illustrated his position by comparing the South to a party of wayward sons, who, without permission, had spent a part of the father's money thereby depriving their brothers of a portion of their inheritance. "Now," said he, "we have been brought back; we are willing to acknowledge our fault; and we expect to be taken back into the family because we are truly penitent and because we are brothers, for *we are Americans all.* He expected very soon to be proud of the whipping which he and his friends had received, because it would show the strength of *his* government.

ED. P. BROOKS.

FRIDAY, June 23, 1865.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that Gov. HOLDEN has commenced appointing magistrates for the different counties of the State. These gentlemen will meet at the court-houses of their respective counties, and organize county courts. From their number the Governor will undoubtedly select commissioners to administer the amnesty oath, and to decide who among the citizens of the State shall be enrolled as loyal voters, and who shall be excluded under the provisions of the President's proclamation.

E. P. B.

Enfranchising Before Educating the Negro.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few weeks ago, the American Anti-Slavery Society debated the question whether, the war being practically over and slavery having virtually ceased to exist, its own mission had not concluded and its organization properly come to an end. With but slight hesitation the society resolved to remain intact, the only change necessary being that its future exertions should be directed to the amelioration of the large class which, being free, yet needed help in their progress toward complete social development. The work thus undertaken is a very noble one; one which is, moreover, of great importance as regards the place which the negro race is to hold in the American republic, and the kind of influence which it is to exert in our national progress. To care for the liberty and pursuit of happiness of these long-oppressed negroes; to train them into voluntary industry and obedience to the better instincts of their nature; to lift them out of that depth of moral obliquity which generations of social degradation have forced them to remain in; to teach them—what they too often know nothing of—the moral accountability involved in freedom; and, in short, make them worthy to hold that full citizenship which, by no fault of their own, they have never been educated to understand—these were objects worthy of the leaders in the struggle against human slavery.

But the struggle for the negro appears not to mean altogether this. The party who were mainly instrumental in setting him free, or individuals of that party, such as Mr. GREELEY, have declared that it was not for love of him but of justice, of the moral well-being of the white race, that they would have him free. Nay, hating slavery, they liked the negro not at all. And in making this statement they often made questionable the character and purpose of their efforts in his behalf. Now a new point has been arrived at, when the party finds it necessary to adopt a new creed, the old one having served its turn. Emancipation, being the old banner of a political organization, is practically laid aside. Something must be done to keep the party together, or its members lose their individuality—a thing not to be thought of by public men. The merely benevolent aspect of the negro question will not do. Political agitation has little to do with mere charitable effort. Negro suffrage is just the cry around which the abolitionists of yesterday can rally, and negro suffrage shall be the next great political question of the day.

This then is, I conceive, the new aspect of the slavery, or, rather, now, negro question. That it is a doubtful one may well be conceived. The very argument that the vote of the colored men South is needed to restore sound political action there, is one which, like all others, cuts both ways. The weapon of negro suffrage may be turned with back or edge toward the North, and toward the national welfare, simply as the negro, free, and a voter, is influenced by those by whom he is surrounded. The idea that the franchise is necessary to his protection, depends entirely upon the condition which education shall bring him into, and the will of the nation that he shall be protected. At present the negro is grossly ignorant, not less of social morals than of books—I mean, of course, the mass of his people. He is very eager to learn, but as yet knows little. He is simple and hopeful, but for a long time will not realize the freedom which has at length been accorded to him. Nor, on the abstract question that the suffrage is his right, can we say more at present than this—when he wants to vote (the evidence that he does is not overwhelming,) the majority of the people will have it in their power to do as seems best for the general welfare. The same necessity for caution in defining the political privileges of the alien and the minor exists in the case of the enfranchised negro race. And if the party which clamors and threatens for negro suffrage will confine itself to the mental culture of the negro, it will have work enough for one decade at least.

SILVERPEN.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE FESTIVAL.

Departure of the New-York Schutzen Corps to Take Part in the Bremen Shooting Match.

Yesterday the steamers *Mattawan* and *Chicopee* sailed from the dock of the Bremen Steamship Company, at Hoboken, and rushed forth into the river laden with a dense mass of perspiring humanity, greenclad riflemen and good wishes generally. The occasion of this very general exodus from New-York heat and dust was the sailing of a deputation of skilled marksmen from the New-York Schützen Corps, delegated to represent the sharpshooting fraternity at the second grand Bremen rifle match. The New-York organization, it will be remembered, distinguished itself in the early part of June last, when the three days' festivities in Jones' Wood pretty conclusively demonstrated that there were good marksmen enough in the number to represent worthily the tolerably large fraternity of riflemen. The rapid manner in which the Schützen Corps heartlessly demolished a large double-headed Austrian eagle that had been erected as a target, was proof sufficient that they would have a fair chance at winning some of the laurels destined to grace the brows of the best marksmen. The Bremen Festival will commence on Sunday, July 16, and will come to a close on Sunday, July 23. None will be allowed to compete for the several minor prizes but members of the German Sharpshooters' Union and invited guests. These last, even, will be excluded from the competition for the two principal prizes. Upon the grounds will be erected a ball-room, an immense dining-room and a telegraph office. A daily journal will be published from the 13th inst. to the 24th, giving all information relative to the progress of the match. Dancing and instrumental concerts, by the band of the Hanoverian Hussars, will be features of the daily exercises. Riflemen from all parts of the world will be present, including this, the delegation from New-York, and representatives from St. Louis, Louisville and Milwaukee.

Nor are the German citizens of America to be reproached with a lack of generosity. The New-York Schützen Corps has offered as a prize a complete collection of American coins, bright from the mint, and valued at one hundred dollars in gold. Besides this, a gold medal, worth $40, has been presented to the Committee on Prizes.

The Albany Shooting Corps has appropriated to the match a valuable gold medal, on which is graven the American eagle and the names of the principal donors. Gov. REUBEN E. FENTON, representing the people of the State of New-York, has presented to the General Committee a relic of the war, to which he alludes in the subjoined letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, June 29, 1865.

Capt. George Schneider, Albany Sharpshooters:

SIR: I understand that you have been regularly appointed as a delegate to the Sharpshooters' Convention at Bremen. I take pleasure in authorizing you to present to the convention, in behalf of the State of New-York, a Springfield musket which was found on one of the bloodiest battle-fields during our late national struggle. The State and nation will ever cherish in grateful remembrance the heroic deeds of their adopted sons from the German States. Ever true to the spirit of liberty, your brave countrymen were quick to espouse the righteous cause of our government against those who plotted its downfall, and by their steadiness and valor have won rank among our tried and veteran soldiers. Their heroism and active sympathy have served to give double strength to the bond of cordiality and friendliness that has attached us to your fatherland. We extend a welcome to all your countrymen who may hereafter seek our hospitable land, and promise them liberal copartnership in the rights their brothers so largely aided to secure.

Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

The German citizens of San Francisco, having collected about $600, have placed it in the hands of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., who will forward the gift without charge—a bar of pure Nevada silver—with an engraved inscription quoted from one of SCHILLER's poems. An address from the California Committee to the Bremen Central Committee accompanies the prize thus offered for competition.

Invitations having been sent to the various shooting organizations the world over, Capt. BUSCH, with some forty-five of his men, and about twenty members of the Schützen Gilde, a minor association of the kind, resolved upon crossing the ocean.

The delegates to the Bremen Festival and the entire organization assembled on yesterday morning at Pythagoras Hall, where a magnificent sword was presented to Capt. BUSCH, who responded in appropriate terms. The subjoined autograph letter from President JOHNSON was also read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

DEAR SIR: My best wishes for a pleasant journey, and for brilliant success on the "Schützen Fest," are with you. Respectfully, ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Capt. H. D. BUSCH, New-York.

Shortly afterward the Schützen Corps formed in line and marched, with an escort from the Fifth and Eleventh Regiments, to the City Hall, where Mayor GUNTHER was introduced to the assemblage by Ex-Councilman T. REPPER. Having reviewed the men, and expressed his decided satisfaction at their appearance and drilling, the Mayor spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN—New-York is proud of her sharpshooters, and, as her representative, I am pleased to pay you this compliment, and to bid you farewell. You leave behind you many anxious and valued friends and well-wishers, who, during your absence, will pray for your welfare and success, and none of them will be more happy to hear of that success, and welcome you back to the city of your adoption than myself.

These remarks having been received with due enthusiasm, the line of march was again taken up, and the procession moved down Barclay-street to the Hoboken Ferry. Having reached Hoboken, the riflemen were received by the New-Jersey Schützen Corps, Capt. HORSTMANN, and by the members thereof escorted to the dock of the Bremen Steamship Company. All the houses in the direct vicinity of the landing had been gaily adorned with flags and banners, and the steamer *Bremen* had thrown out to the breeze every inch of attainable bunting. The guests and resident members of the organization embarked, with the accompaniment of two brass bands, upon the steamers *Chicopee* and *Mattawan*, and patiently awaited the hour of sailing of the steamer. At length, all the preliminaries having been concluded, the mails were thrown on board, the signal given, the guns fired, and the *Bremen* slowly and majestically moved out into the stream. The two steamers kept on either side of her, and at times were in such close contact, that the delegates to Europe might have grasped the hands of the fellow-members acting as escorts. The vessel sailed onward, passing by the forts, the lighthouses, the many-colored floating buoys that rose and fell with the ebbing of the tide, and cheer after cheer, ever and anon, was wafted from the guests on board the smaller craft to the passengers of the *Bremen*. At length, when but a streak of gray upon the horizon reminded the sharpshooters that New-York lay far behind them, and when the limitless expanse of waters stretched out before their eyes, it was felt by all that the parting hour had struck, and with a farewell cheer, and the saddened strains of "Home, Sweet Home," wafted outward on the wings of the breeze, the *Bremen* sped onward, while the steamers bearing the escorting guests veered and hastened toward the distant city.

A Card from Miss Dickinson.

A DENIAL OF THE STORY THAT SHE IS GOING ON THE STAGE.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

As I discover in the yesterday issue of your paper, and that of some others, room for an entirely incorrect statement in regard to myself, may I, to-day, beg space for a denial thereof?

I am *not* going on the stage.

So far from "preparing" myself for it, I am doing my best, by thought, study and travel, to maintain the place, not which I have *earned*, but which has been bestowed upon me by an over-liberal and too-generous public.

Further: while there is so much to do, and so many burdens to lighten in the world, I will not, God willing, leave my post, nor desert work, honestly, if inefficiently done, for useless play.

Respectfully yours, ANNA E. DICKINSON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1865.

The Conflicting Authorities in Philadelphia.

MILITARY VS. CIVIL JURISDICTION—POINTS OF THE CASE.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning give full accounts of the case already referred to, which involves a conflict of military and civil authority. Judge THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court of Philadelphia, on Friday, heard arguments on the case, the history of which is as follows:

"The petition of W. B. COZZENS humbly showeth that he was illegally arrested on the night of Sept. 15, 1864, at his dwelling, in this city, and was carried the next day to Washington, where he was illegally confined in the Old Capitol Prison for ten days, and then discharged on bail entered by a stranger. During his said confinement petitioners' store was entered, his fire-proof safe opened, and his books and papers taken therefrom. The same have never been restored to him. And your petitioner showeth that this was without any lawful warrant, without any charge and without any information to have, then or since, of the existence of any charge against him.

That after his discharge he was informed through the public newspapers that a court-martial would be convened in this city for his trial, upon an allegation of fraud in the delivery of tents under certain contracts between the government and himself. Upon the same allegation, followed by an ex-parte appraisement, the government officers wrongfully appropriated and used $100,000 of his property, for which he has never been paid one dollar. After the newspaper announcement of his approaching trial, petitioner was served with a copy of charges preferred against him, which copy was signed by the judge-advocate of said court-martial; but deponent was not then, nor has he ever been notified of the name of his prosecutor, nor has he been ever legally confronted with his accusers. Deponent was then placed on trial before said court. He at once denied its jurisdiction, and has thence protested against and never admitted his authority to try him. His said objections and pleas were, however, over-ruled, and, after many months, he has been informed that a secret finding of said court has been transmitted to Washington, which is not yet approved or published. Your petitioner has recently—to wit, this afternoon, June 29, 1865—whilst quietly and peaceably walking through a public square, in the city of Philadelphia, has been arrested by one JOHN MILTON JOHNSON and HENRY C. PERRY, under orders, as petitioner is informed, of one H. A. FRINK, (calling himself a Provost-Marshal,) and DAVID P. WEAVER, as petitioner, believes, in order to carry him forthwith to some fort or other place out of this jurisdiction, but whether said arrest is in connection with the proceeding of said court, or otherwise, petitioner has not been notified, and cannot state. Petitioner was, and is, wholly innocent of the charges preferred against him. And your petitioner further showeth that he has ever been, and now is, a loyal citizen of this State; that he has never been in the army and navy, nor attached to the military or naval service, nor subject in any way, manner or shape to the jurisdiction of a court-martial, or of any military authority whatever.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge THOMPSON, June 29, but service of process by Sheriff HOWELL was resisted by the military guard at the Fifth-street Barracks, in Philadelphia. The commanding officer, Col. FRINCK, said he would obey the order of the court if it was discretionary with himself, but he was acting under the orders of Gen. CADWALADER, who acted under the orders of Secretary STANTON, of the War Department.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

ONE MAN KILLED—CURIOUS EFFECT PRODUCED.

The Smith & Rand Powder Works, four miles west of Newburgh, were seriously injured on Friday last by an explosion, which the Newburgh *Journal* thus describes:

The works are in the forks of two roads, which meet to the west of them, and through the grounds winds a small stream, which, at the point where the destroyed buildings stood, takes a course a little north of east, and a pond has been formed by damming. On the north bank of this point stood two square stone buildings with wooden roofs. The one to the west end of the pond was the graining mill, and a few rods east stood the second, called the dry-house.

In the first of these mills JOHN KLENCK, a German, was employed, and here occurred the first explosion. When this building blew up it communicated fire to the second, and the powder there stored exploded within two or three seconds of time. KLENCK was thrown by the first explosion across to the south side of the stream, some fifty yards or more, falling upon the bank a blackened, bruised and mangled piece of lifeless flesh. Though none of his limbs were blown off, they were all broken in several places.

GOTLEIB SCHULTZ, another workman, was on duty in the watch-tower, a round stone building to the north and east a few yards still farther. The concussion knocked him down, and it is supposed some of the flying stones or sticks hit him on the head and arms, as he has severe bruises on those parts. But he was walking about, and it was not supposed that he was seriously hurt.

These were the only parties injured, though others were about the grounds.

There were in the grinding mill about one ton and a half of powder, and in the dry-house about three tons all of which was part of a government contract.

The force of the explosion cleaned the earth on the site of each building as smoothly as if a huge scoop had been at work, and of the stones which composed the structure, it may be said that not one was left upon another. A complete separation had been made thereof, and the work of the mason had entirely disappeared.

Back of and near the dry-house was the press-house, the roof and walls of which were made a complete wreck. Fortunately the powder therein escaped ignition, or we should have had yet more destruction of life and property to chronicle.

Several little buildings on the premises were made wrecks of, and the furniture in the office and house was thrown into confusion. The water in one end of the pond, of which we have spoken, was hurled from its bed, and spread upon the adjoining shore. Limbs of trees and their leaves were stripped off, &c., &c.

The cause of the explosion will certainly never be known, as KLENCK was the only one in the mill when the explosion occurred. A fellow workman had left him a moment before for an adjoining building. At that time the mill was nearly empty, and it is supposed that KLENCK permitted it to get dry, thus causing the explosion. It was the heaviest explosion which has ever taken place at these works.

We have said the shock was heavy in this village. Heavy buildings were shaken to their foundations, and the glass in windows broken.

Large numbers of people have visited the scene of the explosion this afternoon, and when we left the grounds at 2:30 o'clock vehicles were arriving and departing in considerable numbers, and all were filled with people anxious to see the terrible work of destruction.

KLENCK was about thirty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

An inquest will probably be held in the morning.

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately for the evening, will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in shape for hours.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

The Universal Clothes Wringer.
PRICES REDUCED.
Large size $10, medium $8 50 with cog wheels, and vulcanized India rubber rolls. Warranted the best wringer ever offered to the public. Send for illustrated circular. R. C. BROWNING No. 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Flags, Staffs, Balls, Eagles, &c., at C. F. BENEDICT'S, No. 78 Duane-st., 6 doors east of Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

JONES—KEELER.—On Thursday, June 29, by Rev. L. S. Weed, of the Washington-av. M. E. Church, THOMAS WM. JONES, of Brooklyn, and Miss EMMA ELIZABETH KEELER, of Greenfield, L. I.

WILLIAMSON—CHRISTIE.—On Wednesday, June 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, Englewood, N. J., by Rev. J. Y. Debann, HENRY V. WILLIAMSON, of New-York, and Miss KEZIA CHRISTIE. No cards.

ZABRISKIE—MORGAN.—At Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. Wm. W. Howard, N. LANSING ZABRISKIE, of Flatbush, L. I., and LOUISE F. MORGAN, daughter of Hon. E. B. Morgan.

DIED.

CURTIS.—At Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 29, WILLIAM ABGALL CURTIS, Hospital Steward U. S. A., only son of Geo. A. Curtis, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 14th regiment N. Y. S. N. G., of which he was formerly a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, No. 79 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GOFF.—On Friday evening, June 3, Miss LUCINDA GOFF, aged 73 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 269 East Broadway, on Monday, July 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HARDENBURGH.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 1, at the residence of her son, J. R. Hardenburgh, ELLEN VAN DOREN, relict of the late Lewis D. Hardenburgh, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 209 South 3d-st., Jersey City, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PIERIS.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 30, JANE A., wife of George Pieris.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday, July 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., when a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

PETERS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 30, after a short illness, CHARLES F. PETERS, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 11 Cheever-place, on Monday, July 3, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WARD.—On Friday, June 30, of cholera infantum, FREDERICK CHARLES, son of Dr. J. H. and L. M. Ward, aged 7 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of its parents, No. 62 West 22d-st.

WHITMORE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 1, ISAIAH C. WHITMORE, aged 73 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 3, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 269 Lexington-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. W. LEEK, Pastor of DeKalb-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach a sermon to young men at 7¾ P. M. Young men at the down-town hotels and boarding-houses especially are invited. At 3 o'clock P. M. there will be a special service for the reception of probationers into full membership, in connection with which Baptism and the Lord's Supper will be administered. All members of the church are urged to be present. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers class meeting at 12 M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. H. WARELLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M.; by request of the Official Board and others, will repeat the discourse on *President Lincoln, his Character, Services to the Nation, and the Lesson of his Life.* Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor corner Catherine and Madison sts., July 2, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7¾ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M.; also, at No. 21 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, (EVANGELICAL ADVENT,) Nos. 7 and 9 7th-av.—On SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., Rev. J. T. LANING will discuss this question: *Why Should Christians be Interested in the Personal Appearing of the Saviour.* Seats free. Also, services morning and evening.

AT THE 20TH-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. E. G. BROOKS preaches SUNDAY MORNING, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Old and the New;* a sermon suggested by the Fourth of July. Communion follows. Strangers always welcome.

PROF. MATTISON HAVING RETURNED to the city, will preach, as usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. The Lord's Supper at 12 M., and Sunday-school Missionary meeting at 3 P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾, on *Reconstruction of the South, in Church and State; on what Principles and by what Process.* Preaching in the morning, at 10½, by Rev. W. ANDERSON. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE HERALD OF LIFE AND COMING KINGDOM, will preach at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. All interested to hear on the above theme, are invited. Seats free.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT, No. 656 Broadway.—The Prophet, S. S. SNOW, will preach on *Faith, Hope and Charity*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free, and Christians specially invited to hear.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7¾ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH at 7¾ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Yorkville.—Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, (late of the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J.,) Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

WM. HOWARD DAY, M. A., KNOWN AS "The Edward Everett of Colored Orators," will speak in 28th-st. Baptist Church, near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, July 2, at 7¾ o'clock, in behalf of the freedmen of the nation.

MR. J. S. LOVELAND, FORMERLY A clergyman, having freed himself from the shackles of creeds, will speak at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will hold an ordination in this church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE REBELLION.—REV. DR. WESTCOTT will preach in the church on the south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Rebellion: Its Close and Lessons.*

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL SPEAK for First Spiritualist Society at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: *The Temple of the New Religion—Independence Day in 1865*—an oration for the times.

A RELIGIOUS CHALLENGE.—A DISCUSSION will commence at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Has Spiritualism any Foundation in Truth, or is it a Hallucination and Contrary to the Teachings of Jesus Christ.* All are invited to hear.

THE CHAPEL OF GRACE CHURCH, Harlem, 116th-st., east of 2d-av., Rev. WM. MOWBRAY Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious exercises of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—SABBATH evening discourse in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on *Conscience as the Discoverer of Crime.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-ST.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, by [illegible] Strangers welcome.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible] 25TH-st., near 8th-av. This church [illegible] all Summer. Preaching on SUNDAY [illegible] EVENING by Rev. HALSEY W. [illegible]

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st. [illegible] Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. [illegible] SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. [illegible] P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. [illegible] Pastor, will supply the desk on SUNDAY. [illegible] and 7¾ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. [illegible] on certain portions of the Book of Revelations on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—In Greene-st., near Canal. Rev. ALEX. J. McKELVEY will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All welcome.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, REV. T. M. CURRY, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

A CARD.

BOOT-BLACKS, ATTENTION.

As the *Daily World* has not published our challenge as it was written, we here insert it in a correct form.

CHALLENGE.

We will compete with any boot-blacks in this city for from one hundred to two hundred dollars on the following terms: One gentleman to be appointed by us, one by our competitors, and a third by the two, to decide on the trial. We will use the blacking that we are using every day, viz.: JAQUES' "RAVEN'S WING" BLACKING, and our competitors may use Day & Martin's, or any other kind except the "Raven's Wing."

1st. Rapidity or quickness of polish.
2d. Brilliancy of polish.
3d. Lasting qualities of the polish, and
4th. Freeness from crocking.

In the trial one boot each of, say twenty gentleman, shall be polished by our competitors, and the other by us. This challenge is open for one week.

PETER MEYER, } Professors,
JERRY MAHONY, }
Trinity Church side-walk.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

DIAMOND RINGS,
From TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to ONE, TWO and THREE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
New Styles, SIX, EIGHT, TEN to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—NEW STYLE,
Just received. TWO, THREE, FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER WATCHES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
From TWENTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FUN FOR FOURTH JULY!—PATENT CANTERING horses, flags and flag-staffs, childs carriages.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 1, 1865.

$10,000	Tr.Not's,7 3-10s.		500	Reading R.	97¾
	Second Series..	99¾	200	do....b10	98
4,000	do	99⅞	1000	do	98
6,000	Tenn. 6s	72	200	do....s10	97⅞
1,000	Chi.&N.W.1stM.	80	200	do....s30	97⅜
6,000	Amer. Gold	140	200	do	98⅛
25	Bank of the Rep'c.	110	200	do	98¼
30	Fourth Nat. Bank..	99	200	do....s10	98
10	Pacific Bank	165	63	Mich. Cen. R.	106
23	Del. & H. C. Co	143	100	do	106½
200	At. Mail S. Co	154½	300	do	107
100	do....b10	154¾	1000	Mich. S.&N.I.R.	62¾
300	do....b15	155	100	do....2d call	62¼
100	do....b30	155	100	do	62
100	do....s30	154½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	53	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	68½
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	41¾	1000	do	69
300	Bruns.City L. Co.	8	400	do	68⅞
800	N. Y. Central	94¾	500	do	68¾
590	Erie Railway	79¼	250	Chic. & N. W.	26
400	do....s10	79	200	do	26⅛
300	do	79⅜	400	do	26¼
400	do....s30	78¾	250	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	56¼
500	do	79¼	1000	do	56½
200	do....s30	78	100	do....s30	56¼
100	do....s15	78½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	101⅞
600	do	79¼	100	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C.	95¾
100	Erie R. Pref.	85	1000	do	96
20	do	83	500	do	95⅞
100	Alton & T. H. R.	33	400	do....2d call	95¾

SECOND BOARD.

500	Erie Railway	80	200	Mich. S. & N. I....c	62¼
800	do....s10	79⅝	200	do....c	62⅜
100	do....s10	79¾	100	do....bn w	62½
1300	do	80⅛	100	do....b3	62½
300	do....s3	80	100	do....c	62½
1300	do....s5	80	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	69
300	do....s15	79½	400	do....b10	69⅛
200	do....c	80¼	800	do	69⅜
200	do	80¼	400	do....s3	69⅛
100	do	79⅞	200	do	69¼
300	Hudson Riv. R.	108⅞	600	Chic. & R. I.	102
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	94¾	300	do	101⅞
200	do....s5	94⅜	100	do....s3	101⅞
200	Reading R....c	98	200	Chi. & N. W.	26¼
200	do	98	700	Chic. & N. W.Pr.	56½
600	do	97⅞	200	do....s3	56½
500	do	97¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C, ex-d sn w	95⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R..ex d	106⅜			
100	Quick. Min. Co.	53½	100	Cum. Coal Pr.	41¼

SATURDAY, July 1—P. M.

The price of Gold fell back 1½ per cent. to-day, notwithstanding the deliveries of four days were required, by an arbitrary resolution of the Gold Room, adopted yesterday, to be made in one. The Treasury Office in this city entered upon the new Fiscal Year this morning with Gold and Silver balances to the amount of $28,589,128. The other offices are believed to hold over $6,500,000 in addition, making *thirty-five millions* with which to begin the new year. The office here, at an early hour this morning, began the active disbursement of the July interest on the Funded Public Debt, and about a million and a half of dollars was paid out in the course of the day, say $1,561,000. There was no export demand for Gold, though the Custom-house has absorbed during the week about a million and three-quarters. We have reason to calculate upon nearly eight millions for Customs at this port in July, and over ten millions at all the ports, while the July Interest falling due, if all should be called for; will absorb only $9,753,000, of which about $7,000,000 is due at New-York.

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,881,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,084,494	September	3,113,699
October	3,670,188	October	1,895,066
November	3,455,156	November	4,032,550
December	3,467,368	December	4,163,400
January	4,276,399	January	2,449,290
February	4,823,214	February	913,429
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,665
April	6,389,560	April	153,187
May	8,230,195	May	10,292,800
June	7,887,554	June	1,066,274
Total	$61,578,366	Total	$34,087,143

The Gold Customs at all ports of the United States for the fiscal year just ended, and the proportions between New-York and the other ports, are as follows, the figures being exact, except for the out-ports for the last quarter, which are estimated:

Quarter.	At N. Y.	Per Ct.	Other Ports.	Per Ct.	Total.
First..	$13,907,706	72½	$5,364,403	27½	$19,272,109
Second..	10,592,712	71½	4,531,216	28½	15,123,928
Third...	14,570,639	71	5,948,087	29	20,518,726
Total..	$39,071,057	71¼	$15,843,706	28¾	$54,914,763
Fourth..	22,507,369	72	8,750,000*	28	31,257,369
For Y'r..	$61,578,366	71½	$24,593,706	28½	$86,172,072

*Estimated.

The firmness noticed on the Stock Exchange on Friday afternoon continued to-day, and at 3 o'clock on the Street, (there being no Second Board on Saturday,) the following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the general market firm, and some of the Railways, like Erie, scarce for delivery. No further business will be done on the Stock Exchange until Wednesday forenoon, July 5, and so many of the brokers and speculators will leave town in advance of the Fourth that no reliable quotations will be made on the Street on Monday:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	97¾	Pittsburgh	69	69½
U. S. 5-20s	104½	104¼	Northwest	25½	26¼
T. Certificates	99⅞	99⅞	N. West Pref.	55¾	56½
N. Y. Central	94⅞	94¾	Rock Island	101⅞	101⅞
Erie	78⅞	80¼	Fort Wayne	95½	95½
Hudson	108½	108⅞	Cumb'land Coal	41	41
Reading	97½	97¾	Quicksilver	53¼	53½
Mich. Southern	62¾	62¾	Mariposa	13¾	13½
Illinois Central	128¾	128½	Ohio & M. Certfs	24¾	24¾

Money lenders to-day accepted 4 to 5 per cent. per annum from the Brokers on temporary loans over the Fourth of July.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

City	175	Bank of N. America	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	110
Commerce	102	Continental	93
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	St. Nicholas	100
Ocean	85¼	Commonwealth	98
Pacific	150	Importers' & Traders'	102
Chatham	120	Manf. and Merchants.	98
Bank of the Republic	110	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101¼
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Del., L. & W. 2d mort.	101
Buf., N.Y.& E. 1st, M '77	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort.,'69	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	70
Hud. R.7s.2d M.S.F.,'85	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Hud. R. 7s, con. 1867	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
Harlem, 1st mort.,'69-72	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100¼
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's,'82	111	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	100
Chi., B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d. Mtg.	86	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	39
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	95	Chi.& Alton S. F.	95
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo.	61	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875	116	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	90
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	71

The following decision of the Internal Revenue Department is communicated to us by the party to whom the letter of the Deputy Commissioner is addressed:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

SIR: Yours of June 26, 1865, in relation to income derived from United States Securities, is received. I reply that gold, received as interest of United States Bonds, should be returned at its nominal value, when such gold is not disposed of, but, if so disposed of, the premium should be returned also. Therefore, if you still retain this (interest) gold you are not required to retain the premium. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, Esq., No. 76 Wall-street, New-York.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Advertiser* copies our paragraph on the Free Trade League and Mr. Wood's reply, with the following commentary:

"The simple fact is, that the Free Trade League has been organized at the present moment because intelligent men perceive that we need the invigorating effect of competition and freedom, and the economy which attends those natural stimuli, to enable us to bear the heavy burdens imposed by the war on the country. *Free trade will enable us to raise a larger revenue with less injury than by the present system. We must raise our revenue by direct taxes, which are more equitable and more economically collected than indirect taxes, like Custom-house duties and excise and license taxes.* These latter interfere with production and with the exchanges of commodities, while direct taxes impede neither. Is it not self-evident that the country cannot be benefited by artificial obstacles to the production and exchange of commodities?"

We like to place on record, for future reference, this candid avowal of the principle of Free Trade, from one of the prominent heads of the League. The senior proprietor of the *Commercial*, is confessedly, the ablest talker and most independent out-spoken writer on Free Trade, of the whole party. *He* at least means to do away with the Custom-house, if he can. He is for no half-way measures, like some of his colleagues, such as a low *ad valorem* system which would either bankrupt the government by failing to raise the requisite Gold Customs, to pay the Interest, or else bankrupt the country by excessive importations on the temptation of cheap and loosely administered *ad valorem* duties.

The following is a statement of the business of the U. S. Sub-Treasury in this city during the month of June:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance, June 1, 1865		$5,031,384
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$7,887,554	
On account of Loans	13,879,293	
On account of Internal Revenue.	374,941	
On account of Post-office Department	148,360	
On account of Transfers	12,116,000	
On account of Patent Fees	9,997	
On account of Miscellaneous	31,160,602	—65,576,750
Total		$70,608,135
Payments during the month:		
Treasury drafts	63,577,114	
Post-office drafts	40,121	—63,617,235
Balance June 30, 1865		$6,990,899
By bal. cr. disbursing accounts, June 1.	$41,868,426	
By receipts during the month.	58,422,989	—100,291,416
To payments		71,998,451
Balance June 30, 1865		$28,292,964
By balance, cr. interest accounts, June 1	$3,360,637	
Appropriations	5,954,375	—$9,315,012
To payments		1,494,527
Balance June 30, 1865		*$7,820,485
By receipts for customs in June, 1865		$7,887,554
By receipts for customs in June, 1864		3,348,010
Increase for customs in June, 1865		$4,539,543
By ba. cr. bullion and expense account, for Assay Office, June 1		1,315,960
By coin received during the month.	$93,028	
By fine bars received during the month	27,338	—120,366
Total		$1,436,327
To payments in coin	$128,368	
To payments in fine bars	106,598	—235,966
Balance, June 30		$1,200,360
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$43,104,349	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	983,322	—44,087,672
By fine bars in Assay Office	59,973	
By unparted bullion	418,388	478,361
Total		$44,566,033
Less Temporary Loan to be reimbursed	$678,912	
Less due depositors	275,848	—954,761
Balance		$43,611,272

*In coin	$1,066,274
In currency	428,253
Total	$1,494,527

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of July 1, says:

"According to a law of this State, holders of stock in National banks are taxable for their shares as personal property, though the institution in which they are stockholders have every dollar of its capital invested in government securities. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that the State law taxing United States stock is unconstitutional, are leading parties in this vicinity to a determination to pay these assessments on their National bank shares under protest. This privilege of protest, which is one of the 'sacred rights of freemen,' rarely avails much in these days. In this particular case it has but a faint chance of success. A share in a national bank whose capital is all invested in United States Securities, is no more United States stock than a share in a banking institution, which has invested all its capital in cotton factories, is manufacturing stock. But after all, the National Bank Act, which seems explicit on this point, settles the question; and it is by no means probable that the over-burdened and struggling taxable interest of the country, will at this time permit any enlargement of the *exempt* list which may not be actually demanded by the letter of existing laws."

The income of the United States Government, from July 1, 1864, to June 24, 1865, is given in Washington reports thus:

From Internal Revenue	$205,000,000
From Customs	75,501,822
From sales of public lands, &c	831,439
Grand total	$282,833,321

The Trustees of the Irving Savings Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six ℘ cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, July 17.

Monday, July 3, will be practically observed as a holiday in wholesale business circles in this city. All the Stock Boards, the Foreign Bankers' Exchange, the Petroleum, Coal, Mining, Gold and Produce Exchanges, have resolved to adjourn over from Saturday, July 1, to Wednesday, July 5. Wholesale business will be generally suspended "down town," and a very large number of merchants will avail themselves of the opportunity to make a pleasure trip to the country.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865.

SIR: In reply to yours, of the 20th inst., I have to say that I am of opinion that sales of postage and revenue stamps should not be included in estimating the amount of license duty to be paid by dealers.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 13, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of June 3, 1865, in regard to tax on brokers' sales, is received.

I reply, that sales made through brokers or auctioneers are not to be included in assessing license taxes of dealers, in cases where the sales are completed by the broker or auctioneer, and where the books of such dealers are so kept as to show clearly that the merchandise so claimed to be exempt was sold at auction, or through a broker.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

SIR: A reply to your letter of Nov. 21, written in behalf of the Lager-Beer Association of the United States, in relation to the tax on lager beer brewed prior to Sept. 1, 1862, and remaining in vaults until after that period, has been delayed by pressure of other duties. I have now to say that after a careful consideration of the statements and arguments presented in your communication I am obliged to reaffirm the decision made nearly a year ago by my predecessor, that such lager-beer was liable to the tax imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, and I that think your statements furnish good reasons for sustaining that decision. By your admission it appears that storage in vaults for a greater or less period of time is an indispensable part of the process in the manufacture of that article, and that the properties which characterize it as lager-beer cannot be obtained without such storage. You will observe that the act of July 1, 1862, imposes a tax on lager-beer. Beer which was stored in vaults in the months of February and March, 1862, was not then and could not have become lager-beer until after Sept. 1, 1862, and that to have removed it from the vaults before that period would have prevented it from ripening and utterly ruined it. The vaults, therefore, were a part of the premises or place of manufacture; and as the lager-beer was not removed from those places prior to Sept. 1, 1862, it was necessarily subject to the tax imposed by the law. And therefore, so far from refunding the taxes that were paid on such beer, it would be more in accordance with a proper application of the law to require that the tax should be collected on all lager-beer which, under such circumstances, was allowed to escape taxation.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

U. S. Internal Revenue Officers in this City and Vicinity.

First Collection District—Comprising Richmond, Queens, and Suffolk Counties, N. Y. H. W. Eastman, Assessor, Roslyn, L. I.; City office, No. 23 Chambers-street, New-York City. George F. Carman, Collector, Hunter's Point, Queen's County, N. Y.; post-office, Long Island City, L. I.

Second Collection District—Comprising Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, Brooklyn, and part of Kings County. John Williams, Assessors, No. 341 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Hours 9 to 4. A. M. Wood, Collector. Hours 9 to 4.

Third Collection District—Comprising First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, Brooklyn. William E. Robinson, Assessor, No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn. Henry C. Bowen, Collector, Court-street, near City Hall, Brooklyn. Hours 9 to 4.

Fourth Collection District—Comprising Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, New-York City. Pierre C. Van Wyck, Assessor, No. 63 Franklin-street. Hours 9 to 4. T. F. Bailey, Collector, No. 75 Chambers-street. Hours 9 to 4.

Fifth Collection District—Comprising Seventh, Tenth. Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, New-York City. George F. Bellows, Assessor, No. 561 Broadway, Hours 9 to 4. Joseph Hoxie, Collector, No. 561 Broadway. Hours 9 to 4.

Sixth Collection District—Comprising Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, New-York City. John F. Cleveland, Assessor, No. 181 West Fourteenth-street. Hours 9 to 4. William Orton, Collector, No. 181 West Fourteenth-street. Hours 9 to 4.

Seventh Collection District—Comprising Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, New-York City. George F. Steinbrenner, Assessor, Bible House, Room No. 23. Hours 9 to 4. Marshall B. Blake, Collector, Room No. 27 Bible House. Hours 9 to 4.

Eight Collection District—Comprising Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, New-York City. Anthony J. Bleecker, Assessor, No. 239 Fourth-avenue. Hours 9 to 4. George P. Putnam, Collector, No. 923 Broadway. Hours 9 to 4.

Ninth Collection District—Comprising Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, New-York City, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands. Homer Franklin, Assessor, No. 69 West Forty-fourth-street, Hours, 9 to 4. Edgar Ketchum, Collector, No. 124 East Fifty-second-street. Hours. 9 to 4.

Tenth Collection District—Comprising Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, New-York. Abram Hyatt, Assessor, Sing Sing. John M. Mason, Collector, Yonkers.

Thirty-second Collection District—Comprising First Second and Fourth Wards, New-York City. S. P. Gilbert, Assessor, No. 83 Cedar-street. Hours 9 to 4. Sheridan Shook, Collector, No. 83 Cedar-street. Hours 9 to 4.

Cigar Inspector—Fourth District (Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards,) Daniel R. Davis. No. 184 Varick-street.

United States Revenue Agency.—A. N. Lewis, Revenue Agent, No. 83 Cedar-street, New-York City. Hours, 9 to 4.

Revenue Inspectors.—George St. George, No. 83 Cedar-street, New-York City; Isaac Harvey, No. 83 Cedar-street, New-York City; James L. Dayton, No. 63 Franklin-street, New-York.

Willard F. Warren, Superintendent of Exports and Drawbacks, No. 81 Beaver-street.

Oil Stock Speculations.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 29.

Any one who will look over the stock list and compare prices with what they were some nine months ago, will readily discover that immense sums of money have been lost. Some few, who early realized on their oil company shares, and at that time apparently made large fortunes, are well off if they put their oil profits into real estate, or the more substantial stock securities; but there were comparatively few of this character. Quite a number realized largely, but unfortunately, the great majority forgot the old saying, that the same individual is rarely, if ever, twice struck by lightning, or twice draws a capital prize in a lottery. They, too, generally put their first profits in again, grasping for a still larger return. The result is, they hold thousands of acres of barren lands, some few wells, irregular in their produce of oil, and a very considerable number producing no oil at all. The formation of companies and the traffic in shares are things of the past. Companies are now occasionally started, but there are no purchasers of shares. The business is utterly used up. Millions on millions of dollars as represented in paper shares of companies are swept from existence, and will never be heard of more in any tangible shape. The lands remain on which these corporations were formed, and whatever of value they possessed as oil producing territory is still in the earth, but the difficulty of reaching it, and the uncertainty of its amount when reached, are facts that capitalists have learned to measure by more practical tests than come from a lively imagination. The poetry of petroleum is fast following the "morus multicaulus," the "merino sheep," and "tulip" manias of other years. Not that we would be understood as denying that there is oil in the earth in several parts of the country, or that it is of much value. It is of large value, and will pay well to produce it at reasonable prices for the land under which it is supposed to lie. By industry and the skillful use of machinery, a judicious boring for oil may be continued at a fairly remunerative business on the average. Like other pursuits, it will be attended with the usual vicissitudes and irregularities in results. Some, by streaks of good fortune, or by greater skill and economy, may realize fortunes, while others less skillful or less provident will lose. But whatever profit is realized in the business henceforth is to come from actual values. The sales of printed certificates at prices doubling at almost every turn, in many instances on erroneous, not to say designedly false, representations, have beggared many honest people, with little profit resulting to those who, in glowing circulars, set the tempting bait before them; for what the gamble gained them in one transaction they lost in another, so that there is little advantage, perhaps, from all that has been lost, beyond the fuller development of the trade years earlier than would have been the case, had not enterprise and speculation been so largely directed to it. The oil product is large, as the following comparison of production and average price of oil at the wells during each of the last four years shows:

	Product—gals.	Av. price.	Total value.
1861	24,000,000	6½c.	$1,560,000
1862	40,000,000	4c.	1,400,000
1863	70,000,000	9½c.	6,650,000
1864	87,000,000	23c.	20,000,000
Total for four years			$29,820,000

The product of 1864 yielded about 62,000,000 gallons of refined oil, the average price of which, in bond, in this city, was 62 cents per gallon; giving, as the value of the refined article, in 1864, $40,300,000. Considering that the value of the raw product at the wells was $20,010,000, it appears that the refined product is worth just double the value of the raw oil from which it is derived.

A Regiment Struck by Lightning.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS 153D ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS., TULLAHOMA, Tenn., June 19, 1865.

Our regiment was yesterday the scene of one of the most terrible calamities which it has ever been my lot to witness.

About 2 o'clock P. M., a violent thunder-storm visited us. It being Sabbath, the "guard mounting" was deferred till 2 o'clock, on account of the morning being occupied in grand review. While the old guard was being turned out to receive the new guard, a blinding flash of lightning was seen, accompanied instantly by a terrific peal of thunder. The whole of the old guard, together with part of the new guard, were thrown violently to the earth. The shock was so severe and sudden that in most cases the rear rank men were thrown across the front rank men. One man, JEREMIAH COOLEY, of Capt. HUNTER's Company C, was instantly killed, and 32 others were more or less severely burned by the electric fluid. The men were mostly injured in the region of the shoulders, arms and hips. The men having been standing at shouldered arms, in which case the "barrel of the musket would rest in the hollow of the right arm and shoulder, the butt of the piece resting against the hip." One man who was on guard in front of the hospital tent had his musket thrown from his hands, and the bayonet stuck into the ground. The man himself was shocked pretty severely, but not thrown down. One man who had been to the rear and was returning, was struck down and severely injured in the eyes. In some instances the men's boots and shoes were torn from their feet and torn to pieces, and, strange as it may appear, the men were injured but little in the feet. In all the cases, the burns appear as if they had been caused by scalding hot water, in many instances the skin being shriveled and torn off. The men all seem to be doing well, and a part of them will be able to resume their duties in a few days.

The man who was killed was buried to-day, the whole regiment, together with Gen. DUDLEY, and most of his staff, accompanying the remains to the cemetery. The occasion was a very impressive one. The remarks made by the regimental Chaplain, Rev. JOHN M. PRESHAW, being very appropriate.

Much praise is due our gallant Major, Col. JOHN H. NALE, of Vicksburgh fame, who rendered all the assistance in his power to alleviate the condition of the sufferers.

My Assistant Surgeon, EDWARD P. CATLIN, and Hospital Steward JOHN W. MCFADDEN, also rendered valuable assistance in dressing the wounds.

H. S. PLUMMER,
Surgeon One Hundred and Fifty-Second Ill. Vols.

A Speech by Gen. Grant's Father.

At the Republican State Convention, just held at Cincinnati, the father of Gen. GRANT being present was called upon for a speech, and responded as follows:

Gentlemen, I thank you. The General is reported to have said on many occasions that he could not make a speech and that he was too old to learn. But as I am not so old a man as the General, I can learn and can appreciate your kindness in thus greeting me. I have been thinking and have learned to notice things, and from the number of shoulder straps about here, and from the proceedings of this convention I judged you have noticed them too.

Gentlemen, I have learned that we have just passed through scenes caused by a most wicked rebellion; that this rebellion was crushed by the sword; and that the peace we now enjoy is not for a day, patched up, but permanent. The State of Ohio, almost my native State, has done more to bring about this peace than any other State in the Union. She has furnished four leading Generals of the war, and the best of soldiers for the army, and you have a right to be proud of her record. But take away these four Generals and the remainder will compare favorably with the Generals of any other State. I have often been asked if I am not proud of that boy of mine. I always tell persons asking me this question, that his promotions have come so gradually that they have not surprised me. A gentleman once asked me this question when a German was standing by, and to him the German thus replied: "Why he could not help it—he is not to blame."

A Man in Cleveland Personating a Woman for Fourteen Years.

About two months ago a young girl of pleasing looks and address arrived in Cleveland from New-York. At first she obtained a position as a waitress in a hotel, and afterward took charge of the cigar stand at the Varieties, a concert saloon of that name in Cleveland. There her good looks and winning ways obtained her numerous customers, and she drove a thriving business. In many cases her fascinated patrons refused to take any change, and thus "Miss ADDIE" for that was her name—throve apace in her own right, and managed to pick up any amount of pin money. ADDIE's admirers, from the first, were numerous; but eventually they beseiged her in droves, so that often the cigar stand would prove more profitable than the stage itself. She was an accomplished coquette, and thus had a smile for each and every one of the crazy crew at her feet. Her smiles were by no means confined to the young, for gray hairs were found worshipping at her shrine as often as the fair locks of youth. Among those who wooed her were old bachelors, Young America, and men of family and widowers. and brainless fops, and boys whose chins had not even made the acquaintance of down. And the attentions to which she was treated were by no means confined to the wordy class. No, indeed; substantials in abundance fell to her lot. Old Mr. So-and-so gave her a new silk dress, and "old batch" So-and-so presented her with several dozen pairs of pocket-handkerchiefs, and fast Mr. So-and-so sent her two pairs of silk gaiters and a few pairs of Alexander's best, while Master So-and-so gave her an order for a new bonnet. Then, too, scarcely a day passed that she was not taken out to ride behind a pair of fast nags, with all the usual accessories of ice cream, strawberries and cream, Roman punch, &c. Thus things went on—from the time of her appearance at the Varieties—in this roseate way, until a few days ago, when the astounding discovery was made that "Miss Addie" was a man! Of course, the manager and her crowd of admirers were both astounded and inclined to doubt their senses; but in spite of all, it turned out that she was not a woman, but that he was a man The young man stated that, for fourteen years, he had worn the garb of a woman, in which guise his fair and pleasing looks had materially assisted him. In fact he looks as much like a woman when in male attire as when dressed in bonnet and gown. In New-York he played the part of a "pretty waiter girl" at a Broadway Varieties, remaining there till waiter girls were "crushed," when he went to Cleveland. Since the discovery of his ruse, he has gone upon the stage, and appears each evening at the Varieties in "part first."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SAVANNAH.

Important Order by Gen. Woodford.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SAVANNAH, SAVANNAH, Ga., June 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 45.—I. In obedience to order from the Headquarters Department of the South, General Order Nos. 29 and 34, current series from these headquarters, which establish a system of free public schools for white children alone are hereby revoked. These school have been organized by the military authority, and supported by a military fund, while the education of the colored children has been left to private effort and sustained by charitable contributions.

A just regard alike to the future welfare of the children who are now free, and to the interest of the city and State wherein they are to live, requires that these children should be given such a rudimental common school education as will make them virtuous, orderly, intelligent and self-supporting.

To secure this result as far as may be during the military occupation of this post, the following system of free public schools is hereby ordered, and will go into immediate effect:

II. The three schools already established, viz.: one primary and two grammar schools, are continued. Three schools are ordered to be established as soon as practicable for the education of colored children of this post.

III. The members of the late Board of Education, having officially expressed their willingness and desire to aid in the education of all the children of this post, are hereby re-appointed. Five additional members are added to meet the requirements of the extended school system. The Board of Education for the free schools of the post accordingly, will be composed as follows:

The Mayor of the city, ex-officer, (reappointed.) Mr. John L. Villalonga, reappointed; Mr. Anthony Porter, reappointed; Mr. W. H. Stark, reappointed; Mr. James G. Mills, reappointed; Rev. C. F. McRae, reappointed; Rev. S. Landrum, reappointed; Rev. A. M. Winn, reappointed; Mr. Wylly Woodbridge, Mr. L. S. Bennett, Mr. A. W. Stone, Mr. T. Y. Clark, Mr. Henry D. Weed.

IV. Major WILLIAM C. MANNING, One Hundred and Third United States Colored Troops, is announced upon the Staff of the Brevet Brigadier-General commanding, as Military Superintendent of the free-schools of the post, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

V. Such buildings as are available and most suitable, in addition to those already in use by the three existing schools, will be assigned by the Post Quartermaster for school purposes.

VI. The Board of Education will be divided into six visiting committees, being one committee for each school, whose duty it shall be to visit the respective schools at least once a month, examine the classes, and report in writing to the Board of Education, which shall meet at a stated time once a month.

VII. The Mayor of the City will be ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Education, and will make such reports to the Commanding General, from time to time, as he may think the interests of the Public Schools require.

He will also make reports whenever the General commanding, or the board, may direct.

The Military Superintendent of Schools will make monthly reports to the Commanding General of the condition of the several schools under his charge, giving all items of interest connected therewith.

VIII. All teachers needed in addition to those already engaged, will be appointed by the Superintendent. The salaries of teachers will be fixed by the General commanding, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, and will be payable from the post fund on certificate of service rendered, signed by the Superintendent and approved by the General commanding.

IX. The Board of Education, in conjunction with the Superintendent, will establish such rules and regulations for the government and discipline of the schools as shall to them be deemed advisable, and all the children will be admitted free, subject to such rules and regulations.

The charge of one dollar and a half, heretofore levied by order of the Board of Education upon each of the children attending the free school, is hereby abolished.

X. The system of schools hereby ordered is not designed to supplant any school organized by private effort or charitable societies, and all assistance within the power of the Brigadier-General commanding will be given to all schools so established at this post.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. WOODFORD.
EDWARD G. DIKE, A. A. G.

Georgia Items.

The citizens of Georgia are coming together in public meetings at prominent points all over the State, and giving expression to their desires and wishes to reorganize civil government, and restore the State to its old-time peace and prosperity. The citizens of Cobb County met in convention at Marietta, and the citizens of Gwinnett County held a meeting at Lawrenceville, last week.

The citizens of Pike, Upson and Monroe Counties assembled at Barnesville.

The citizens of Monroe County are requested to meet at the court-house, in the town of Forsythe, on Thursday, the 15th inst., to take into consideration measures to be proposed for the benefit and protection of the county and country generally.

Similar meetings are proposed in Jones, Morgan and other counties.

A convention of the counties of Upper Georgia is proposed on the 25th inst.

The conventions have resolved that the people will recognize and submit to the authority of the United States, and protect and defend the constitution thereof, and all laws made in pursuance thereto, and submitted that the Constitution of the State of Georgia should be altered so as to conform to the Constitution of the United States. Resolutions were adopted tendering to Maj.-Gen. WILSON the thanks of the people for the consideration, kindness and efficiency which have characterized his administration of affairs in Georgia, and ordering that these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States.

A PETITION FROM RICHMOND.

The Twenty Thousand Dollar Men Begging Off.

The following petition has been sent to President JOHNSON from Richmond:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Your memorialists, citizens of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, respectfully represent:

That on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1865, our city became the victim of a fire, which, in less than twelve hours, reduced a large part of it to ashes. Nine hundred buildings were destroyed, embracing the largest and most costly warehouses, flouring mills, stores and factories, with a number of dwelling-houses and rooms occupied by families. Not only were the buildings burned, but the horror and paralysis of that eventful day prevented the removal of the contents of the houses and stores, and thus clothing, provisions, furniture, as well as the merchandise and produce, which constituted the leading capital of the city, all that could minister to want or avert suffering, were swept away. It is estimated that four-fifths of the whole supply of food then in Richmond was destroyed, and but for the humane exertions of the United States officers and Relief Association, it is certain that not only the poor and destitute, but many who had previously been above want, would have experienced the greatest suffering.

This heavy calamity, following immediately the pressure of a war of four years, and attended by the collapse and destruction of the currency which had long constituted our only money, left our people prostrate, impoverished and despondent.

But we did not yield to despair.

The oath of amnesty tendered in President LINCOLN's proclamations of December 8, 1863, and March 20, 1864, and of which there was a renewed tender in Richmond after its occupation by the United States authorities, was taken by us, and in the full belief that we had thereby secured the pardon they had offered, with immunity from suffering in our persons or loss of our property, we commenced earnestly and successfully the work of rebuilding our city.

Money began to flow from the Northern and Middle States; for to attract it, we had, as was supposed, property to sell or to mortgage, and we were earnestly at work and making progress.

But hardly had we begun when the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States was published, to the effect that we had not secured pardon, as we supposed, by taking the amnesty oath as prescribed in President LINCOLN's proclamation, and administered by the United States authorities.

Startled as we were by this opinion, whatever might be our own views and those of our advisers upon the question it discussed, yet the source whence it emanated entitled it to respect, and at once a painful doubt seized us whether we had, in fact, secured pardon and amnesty.

Our minds were in this disquieted state when your Excellency's proclamation of May 29, 1865, was promulgated. By a clause therein, amnesty, except upon special application, is expressly withheld from "all persons who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over $20,000."

Upon the doubt instilled by the opinion of the Attorney-General, and with the express exclusion from the general amnesty tendered in your Excellency's proclamation, the credit of the persons owning taxable property estimated to be above the value of twenty thousand dollars failed. The title to property being regarded as insecure, the credit founded on the title necessarily went down.

The consequences were not felt only by those who fell within the exception.

The clause has operated with an unhappy and ruinous effect upon all our interests and all classes of our population. It prevents sales of property; prevents the negotiation of bills of exchange or promissory notes; prevents raising money by mortgage, and fills our community with gloom, apathy and forebodings fatal to that energy and happiness which we feel sure your Excellency desires to see pervading the people over whom you preside.

Accompanying this memorial, we present a number of letters from business men, representing every phase of our city life, from which the fatal effects of this exception will appear. It will be seen that these effects are not confined to the rich, to those worth over twenty thousand dollars in taxable property. They are felt by the poor and needy even in a sadder form than by others. Industry is paralyzed, work is discouraged, energy is annihilated. The poor tradesman or mechanic, the woman who earns her bread with her needle, the freedman seeking honest employment, all are discouraged and dejected. Their ordinary engagements are gone, because the property of the country is insecure and a palsy has stricken the hands once outstretched to give them work and compensation.

Your memorialists are persuaded that it was not your Excellency's design, in incorporating this thirteenth exception in the proclamation, to arrest commercial enterprise or cripple the mechanical classes; and we are encouraged to unfold to you its operation in these particulars, in the strong belief that you will not be unwilling to consider how far a clause having such operation, unforeseen and in accordance with your design, ought to be continued in your offers of amnesty. And though we would fain hope that, upon reconsideration, your Excellency will determine to open yet wider the door of amnesty, not only for the benefit of the commercial and mechanical classes, but all others, by withdrawing entirely this exception, because events, since the date of your proclamation, show that it is not inconsistent with its spirit now to do so; yet, should we be disappointed in this, we earnestly petition your Excellency so to deal with this unfortunate city, that its industry, commercial and mechanical, may be speedily revived; and to this end, that you will either consider the special application for amnesty of persons in this excepted class here resident or interested, more expeditiously than might, in less urgent need, be done, or by some regulation suited to the case, heal the paralysis which now oppresses us.

Among the letters sustaining the petition are the following:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, VA., June 27, 1864.

To Messrs. J. Alfred Jones, Robert Howison, H. L. Kent and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—I have received your communication of yesterday, requesting my experience of the effects upon the business of this city of that clause of the President's proclamation of the 29th May, 1865, excluding from a general amnesty those persons the estimated value of whose taxable property exceeds $20,000. As President of this bank, there is hardly a day that there does not arise some embarrassing financial question growing out of the cause referred to. These embarrassments are not confined to the excepted class, whose taxable property exceeds $20,000, but, practically, the clause paralyzes all pecuniary transactions of citizens of this State, whether the parties are within the clause or not. Persons of large and small means, to a great extent, during the war, converted their available means into foreign bills and old registered State stocks. The amount of money held on the other side by citizens of this State alone is estimated at £2,000,000, which, converted into our currency, would realize $11,000,000.

These balances held on the other side were being drawn for, but the proclamation of the President has caused the holders of the bills to stop drawing their money to this side. And, besides, their bills in New-York, by reason of the clause referred to are unsalable; and thus business is seriously retarded and money kept out of the country at the time when it is so urgently needed in rebuilding the city and enabling the farmers to stock their farms, &c. The securities which they hold cannot, for the same reason, be negotiated with Northern capitalists, as the question of this clause immediately comes up pending a negotiation for loans, no difference whether a pardon has been granted or not.

The aggregate of money which might be borrowed on these securities, created before the war, and held in this State alone, it is estimated will reach $15,000,000; and but for the clause referred to currency could be borrowed in the North by hypothecating these securities, and employed to build up not only this ill-fated city, but materially contribute to the pressing wants of the State.

The Northern capitalists have manifested, by numerous inquiries through this bank, a desire to make investments in real estate here, with a view of rebuilding the city; but as long as this clause remains unmodified, no difference how many citizens may be relieved from its disability, capitalists, in my opinion, will not place their money in property here. The practical working of the clause falls alike on the rich and the poor, the loyal and the disloyal. Very respectfully,

H. G. FANT, President.

The States of the Union.

The following is a list of the States constituting the Union, with the dates of their admission. Colorado and Nebraska had authority, but refused to form State Constitutions. The thirty-six stars in our national flag are, therefore, designated as under:

Delaware	December 7, 1787.
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787.
New-Jersey	December 18, 1787.
Georgia	January 2, 1788.
Connecticut	January 9, 1788.
Massachusetts	February 6, 1788.
Maryland	April 28, 1788.
South Carolina	May 23, 1788.
New-Hampshire	June 21, 1788.
Virginia	June 26, 1788.
New-York	July 26, 1788.
North Carolina	November 21, 1789.
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790.
Vermont	March 4, 1791.
Kentucky	June 1, 1792.
Tennessee	June 1, 1796.
Ohio	November 29, 1802.
Louisiana	April 18, 1812.
Indiana	December 11, 1816.
Mississippi	December 10, 1817.
Illinois	December 3, 1818.
Alabama	December 14, 1819.
Maine	March 15, 1820.
Missouri	August 10, 1821.
Arkansas	June 15, 1836.
Michigan	January 26, 1837.
Florida	March 3, 1845.
Texas	December 29, 1845.
Iowa	December 28, 1846.
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848.
California	September 9, 1859.
Minnesota	December, 1857.
Oregon	December, 1862.
Kansas	March, 1862.
West Virginia	February or March, 1863.
Nevada	October, 1864.

A BANKER ASSAULTED IN HIS OFFICE AT MIDDAY.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Wednesday, says: "About noon, yesterday, two men entered the banking establishment of CONKLIN BROS. & Co., on the upper side of Third-street, near Main, and while one remained at the counter the other approached Mr. J. B. CONKLIN, one of the proprietors, who sat writing at a table on one side of the room, and inquired the price of gold. Mr. CONKLIN, who was the only one left in the office, his partners and clerks having gone to dinner, replied that he could not tell until his brother returned. At this instant the man, drawing a slung-shot, struck a heavy blow at the banker, who had turned once more to his writing; but the latter, throwing up his arm, warded off the blow from his head, and shouting for help, seized the office seal beside him, and struck at his assailant with all his might.

The noise and confusion caused a crowd to collect at the door, who confronted the two men as they attempted to escape. One of the parties, however, drawing a revolver, speedily made the way clear for himself and companion by a threatening flourish of the weapon, and both took to their heels, one running up Third, toward Broadway, and the other down Main. They were, of course, immediately pursued and soon captured, the one with the revolver firing several shots however, before he could be secured, and shooting one of the officers, named EMANUEL ANCHEY, through the wrist. As soon as captured the prisoners were taken to the Hammond-street Station-house, where they gave their names as JOHN CONNELL and NICHOLAS BRADLEY.

HINTS TO BATHERS.—At this warm season, when bathing is so popular, it will be well to observe the following practical hints, which we take from the London *Sixpenny Magazine:*

"On first plunging into cold water there comes a shock which drives the blood to the central parts of the system. But immediately a reaction takes place, which is assisted by the exercise of swimming, producing, even in water of a low temperature, an agreeable warmth. The stay in water should never be prolonged beyond the period of this excitement. If the water be left while this warmth continues, and the body immediately dried, the healthy glow over the whole surface will be delightful.

To remain in the water after the first reaction is over produces a prolonged chilliness, a shrinking of the flesh and a contraction of the skin, by no means favorable to health or enjoyment; for it is only in water thoroughly warmed by the Summer heats where we may bathe for many hours with impunity.

Certain precautions are necessary. Moderate exercise, by summoning into action the powers of the system, and quickening the circulation, is better than inactivity. We should never go into the water immediately after a meal, nor while the process of digestion is going forward. Nor should we plunge into the water when violently heated or in a state of profuse perspiration. Such imprudence are often fatal, especially if the water be unusually cold. If too warm, the temperature of the body may be reduced by bathing the wrists and wetting the head.

Before meals rather than after, and especially before breakfast and before supper, are proper seasons for bathing. The heats of the day are to be avoided, but in very hot weather a bath is useful to cool the blood and secure refreshing sleep. If in the middle of the day, a shaded place should be chosen, or the head protected from the sun by being kept wet, or by wearing a straw hat, as is practiced by the fashionable French ladies at their watering places.

The sea is the best place for swimming. Owing to the greater specific gravity of salt water than fresh, the body is more buoyant in it, as are other substances. A ship coming out of salt water into fresh, sinks perceptibly in the water. The difference is nearly equal to the weight of the salt held in solution.

The bottom should be of hard sand, gravel, or smooth stones. Sharp stones and shells cut the feet—weeds may entangle them. The swimmer must avoid floating grass and quicksand. The new beginner must be careful that the water does not run beyond his depth, and that the current cannot carry him into a deeper place, also that there be no holes in the bottom. As persons are ever liable to accidents, cramps, &c., it is always best that boys or girls should be accompanied by those who are older than themselves, and who would be able to save them in any emergency."

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Wednesday, says that the iron-clad *Monadnock*, after having been in commission nine months, returns to that port in as good condition as the day she sailed. Since she left Boston she has steamed over six thousand miles alone, (though having different war vessels along as convoy,) and has been present at both attacks on Fort Fisher, besides aiding in the downfall of Charleston and Richmond, winding up her successful career by a run down to Havana after the *Stonewall*, remaining there eight days and receiving numerous visitors, besides being the recipient of many favors from the Cubans. The trip to Philadelphia was made in twenty-eight hours, including stoppages.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 37 Exchange-place,
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
All denominations ready for delivery
All classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Also
GOLD, RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
Bought and sold on Commission.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.
STUDIO VAULT,
OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of
FAMILY SILVER,
Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,
ARTISTS' STUDIES,
AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.
Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.
PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS.

LOST OR STOLEN.
Six First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Nos. 490 to 495 inclusive. The public are cautioned not to purchase the above bonds, payment being stopped.
CHARLES R. GILPIN, No. 25 William-st.

COUPONS.
Coupons on Ross County, Ohio, Bonds, and City of Chillicothe, Ohio, maturing July 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking office of WILSON, GIBSON & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, *Late Public Printer.* WILLIAM H. WATSON, *Late Ch'f Cl'k Sub. Dep't.*
WENDELL & WATSON
PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, *Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.*
Post-office Box No. 269 Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
(Signed.) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20,) THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due from the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($31,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers: 42, 85, 131, 134, 147, 161, 181, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 456, 535, 556, 580, 595, 640, 683, 694, 706, 761, 844, 855, 904, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1068, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1571, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1846, 1851, 2101, 2106, 2113, 2183, 2199, 2249, 2254, [illegible] of $1,000 each; 2443, 2447, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2626, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.
The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.
Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following described notes of the first series 7-30s, viz.:

Nos. 79,709@10, $500s	$1,000
Nos. 70,888@93, $500s	3,000
Nos. 42,811@13, $1,000	3,000
Nos. 120,400@2, $1,000	3,000
Total	$10,000

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLE
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co, No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO.'S
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000.
Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.
DIRECTORS:
GABRIEL W. COITE,
CHAS. FOX,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,
LEVI H. MACE,
ALBERT DUNG,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
ANDREAS WILLMAN,
WILLIAM E. CLARK,
JOHN O. ADAMS,
NOAH T. SWEZEY,
JOHN SNIFFEN,
OTTO SCHLOMER.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds,
Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and
Detroit and Pontiac Coupons,
Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DODGE MINING CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1865.

SIR:—YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT AN assessment of one dollar per share, on the capital stock of the Dodge Mining Co., has been levied by the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of July, at the office of the Treasurer, as above; and on all assessments remaining unpaid at that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The transfer books will be closed on the 4th day of July, after which no stock will be transferred unless the assessment shall have been paid.
W. H. DIKE, Treasurer.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the interest due 1st July, 1865, on the following securities:
Indiana State 5 per cent. Bonds.
Indiana State 2½ per cent. Bonds.
Kansas State 7 per cent. Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Wheeling, Virginia, Compromise Bonds.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
City of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States;" that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank."
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York."
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.
R. RUCK, Cashier.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—INTEREST on the first mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and bonds of the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, due July 1, 1865, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this city.

TO COUNTY TREASURERS AND SUPERVISORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—New-York State seven per cent. of 1867, (Bounty Loan) wanted by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, 1865—Will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
CHICAGO CITY, MUNICIPAL.
CHICAGO CITY, WATER LOAN.
ALBANY CITY, 6 PER CENT.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, CONVERTIBLE.
MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWEL HOLBROOK, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the company's office on Thursday, July 6, at 12 M., to consider the expediency of issuing mortgage bonds for the purpose of liquidating the present indebtedness of the company and completing improvements at the mines.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on the 3d day of July next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 24th inst., and opened on the morning of July 5.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS—COUPONS for interest due July 1 will be paid in Jersey City by the First National Bank and by the Hudson County National Bank, and in Trenton by the Trenton Banking Company.
P. D. VROOM,
C. J. OLDEN, Commissioners.
TRENTON, June 24, 1865.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railways, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1865, OF the City of Chicago municipal bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers.

COUPONS OF THE PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, due July 1, will be paid at this office, deducting government tax. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.
The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders, at the banking office, No. 142 Broadway, on and after the 5th proximo.
The book of transfer will be closed from June 22 until further notice.
R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 680 BROADWAY.
A Dividend of Four Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared from the earnings of the last six months on the stock held prior to the increase of capital, and in the same proportion for two months on the increased capital; payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3. By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. AND the government tax has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 1st proximo.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, free from government tax, payable to stockholders on the 15th of July, whose names are on the stock ledger on the 5th of July.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th of July to the 16th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of June until the 7th of July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on the first day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 19th inst. to July 1.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) PerCent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1865.

17TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. on the capital of this bank has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annually DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five per cent. and government tax, and an extra dividend of five per cent. and government tax payable on and after the 1st of July. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend, free of government tax, of FIVE (5) PER CENT, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on demand.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra Dividend of Five per cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND an extra dividend of four per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 3.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MONTANA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NOS. 64 AND 66 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 9,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER Cent. on par value, free from government tax, from earnings of their wells for month of June, has this day been declared by the Montana Petroleum Company, payable at their office to stockholders of record on the 5th day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of July, inclusive.
ALEX. P. FUNK, President.
LEWIS MAY, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 10th of July.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free from government tax, payable on and after the 1st July next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 30th inst. The transfer books to remain closed from 20th to 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ALLAN HAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1st OF JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ALLAN HAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, June 20, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX PER CENT., per annum, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6TH-AV., June 30, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 1st, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz.:

Potatoes—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well coopered barrels.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be closed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 3d of July, 1865, for furnishing Fresh Beef for three months, from the 6th of July, 1865, in such quantities as may be required, from day to day, at Forts Hamilton and Layfayette, N. Y. H.

The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities and times as may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, with the names of two veritable sufficient sureties, in five thousand dollars each, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid; the sureties being ready to respond in person at this office immediately after being notified.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business.

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
FRANCIS E. BERIER, Captain C. S.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO transport the government freight at so much per barrel, foot, pound or head, according to kind and descriptions, from New-Orleans to Mobile, Pensacola and intermediate posts, and when practicable, from Mobile to Montgomery and intermediate points. The bids to be for steamers and sailing vessels. The St. Joseph-st. Railroad will be considered in the proposal; if arrangements can be made it will be placed under control of the contractors, and the stores will be delivered at the railroad in New-Orleans or upon the levee, if to go by sea.
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ENglewood, N. J., one hour from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of land, containing fruit and vegetable garden, flower garden, lawn, &c.; beautiful views and healthy neighborhood; three wells and a fine spring with hydraulic ram are on the place; new stone house, highly finished, and containing all the modern improvements; large stables and carriage-house, cottage, greenhouse and hothouse, within a few minutes of depot; price $32,000. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON FRANKLIN-AV., New-Rochelle, a brick cottage, containing nine rooms and good cellar, situated on an eminence overlooking the Sound; garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables; abundance of shade and ornamental trees; good stable, hennery and fowls; rent to Nov. 1, $350. Apply to G. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

LARGE, NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room to let, No. 93 3d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THOSE WISHING mountain air can obtain rooms from $7 to $8 per week in Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply at No. 51 Bond-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A FAMILY of five or six persons, can be obtained three hours' ride from New-York, by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS from $6 to $8 per week, at Milton, on the banks of the Hudson. Address F. W. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
A. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

SANS SOUCI HOUSE,
BALLSTON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This well known house will be reopened for visitors on the first day of July. Full arrangements have been made for the comfort and good accommodation of guests.

It will be remembered that Saratoga Springs is but seven miles distant. Eight trains of cars run each way daily.

HOLYOKE HOUSE.—THE HOLYOKE House, at Hockanum, having gone through a thorough remodeling, is now open to the public as a Summer resort. It being situated between the river and Mount Holyoke, it is a good location to divert the eye and benefit the health. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of the guests.
ALLEN & LYMAN, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, New-Jersey, is open for the season. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Communication by steamboat from Pier No. 2, North River, and foot of Dey-st., and by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF A CHRISTian character, some manly employment where intelligence and industry are valued. Address stating duties required, S. E. O., care of Loder & Pomeroy, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE SOUTH wishes a situation to sell or exchange for cotton, dry-goods or liquors in Texas; satisfactory references given. Address R., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE West a situation in a wholesale or retail dry goods store; good reference. Address E. B., Earle's Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN AN OFFICE; good references required. Apply to-morrow, between 9 and 12, at OTIS & CO.'S, No. 444 Broome-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A ONE-SIXTH INTEREST IN THE Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works at Chattanooga, Tennessee. For description of property and location inquire of Mr. J. COLES, No. 5 Wall-st., 3d floor. For terms and other particulars inquire of W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOAT LOST.—DRIFTED FROM HER MOORings, at Bergen Point, on the Kills, a Virginia "dug-out," with out-hanging rowlocks, and marked on the stern VINNIE. A reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts or return.
W. W. HILL, Bergen Point, N. J.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 1ST OF JULY, one BAG, containing six dozen white muslin shirts, in vicinity of City Hall. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at No. 60 Warren-st., White's Express; no questions asked.

FOUND—ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, A POCKET WALLET, containing a small sum and a paper of value to the owner. By calling at the advertising desk, *Times* Office, proving property and paying for this advertisement, the owner can have it.

FIREWORKS.

ILLUMINATION FOURTH JULY.—20,000 Illumination Candlesticks and Candles for sale by
J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DISEASE OF THE THROAT, LUNGS and heart, diphtheria, asthma, &c., specially treated by Dr. H. J. PHILLIPS. Office hours, 9 A. M., 3, 7, 8 P. M. Treatise mailed for 50 cents. No. 411 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS FOR SALE to the trade, by WM. IRVING manufacturer, No. 20 Cliff-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Manager.................................Mr. William Stuart
Stage Manager.........................Mr. J. G. Hanley

LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
OF THE
GIFTED TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS HOSMER,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, July 3,
in James Sheridan Knowles celebrated play entitled
THE WIFE:
A
TALE OF MANTUA.

Mariana	Miss Hosmer
Julian St. Pierre	Mr. Barton Hill
Antonia	Mr. John Dyott
Bartolo (third appearance)	Mr. J. O. Sefton
Leonardo Gonzago	Mr. C. Walcot, Jr
Ferrado	Mr Chester
Floribel	Mrs. Chester

The management begs to announce this week as the last of Miss Hosmer's very successful engagement, and in compliance with universal request she will appear each evening in a change of character.
Tuesday, July 4—LUCRETIA BORGIA,
and JEALOUS WIFE.
Wednesday—INGOMAR.
Thursday—FAZIO.
Friday—Benefit of Miss HOSMER,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Saturday—Last night,
MARY TUDOR AND JEALOUS WIFE.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
FOURTH OF JULY WEEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE
WALLACK-DAVENPORT COMBINATION.
Second week of the brilliantly successful
MORAL DRAMA
From Chas. Dickens' beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
In which Mr. J. W. WALLACK will appear in his great character of FAGIN, THE JEW, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as..........BILL SYKES.
Supported by Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Maurice, Mrs. Maurice, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Browne, Mr. Williamson, and the entire strength of the talented company.
FRIDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR. E. L. DANENPORT.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL WILL BE PRESENTED

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP CUBA WILL DISCHARGE, under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, July 1. Consignees are requested to remove their goods before July 4. All packages remaining on wharf at owners' risk.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.
The ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch steamers, semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES:
JULY 1.......OCEAN QUEEN.......SLOCUM
(Connecting at Panama with "Constitution."
JULY 17.......COSTA RICA.......TINKLEPAUGH
(Connecting at Panama with the Sacramento.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, July 6.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 13.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. W. TURNER, on the 15t of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. H. M. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.
For particulars inquire of
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent,
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on July 12.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail line of new and first-class steamships.
The ALHAMBRA, Capt. BENSON, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 8th July, at 3 P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on Saturday, 15th July.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class steamer STARLIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY. Apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION will follow Saturday, July 15.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

STEAMSHIP CREOLE, FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., instead of 12 o'clock noon.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 8:45 A. M., and 1:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M.; on Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Nason's Patent Ventilator, 30,000 feet of pure cool air per minute and renders the
COOL ATMOSPHERE ENJOYABLE.
On the occasion of this
PATRIOTIC HOLIDAY-WEEK.
in which occurs the anniversary of
OUR NATION'S BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM.
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY,
when
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR
will be given in the Lecture Room,
DAY AND EVENING
the most attractive novelties will be presented.
TWO LIVING WHITE WHALES,
weighing TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS, per Hudson River Railroad Company, after several months of immense labor, and at an expense of
NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
were captured and brought to this city from the coast of Labrador, and are now disporting in that MINIATURE OCEAN, the
MAMMOTH WHALE TANK,
the only specimens to be seen alive
NOW IS THE TIME
to see these wonders, as
THEIR LIVES ARE UNCERTAIN.
seven of the same species having died while being exhibited at this Museum.
GEORGE, the great WHALE-CAPTURER, will enter the WHALE TANK every day, at 10½ A. M., 2½, and 7½ P. E.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾,
being positively the
LAST WEEK of the present DRAMATIC SEASON.
The model emotional Drama of the age,
EUSTACHE BAUDIN;
OR THE PRIDE OF BIRTH,
in point of interest, effect, pathos, and humor,
HAS NO EQUAL ON THE STAGE.
Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hathaway, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Bridgman, Portkr, Cunningham, &c., appear.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TONY DENIER
in one, two and three-legged dances.
The celebrated Comic and Extemporaneous Singer,
W. B. HARRISON,
in his amusing comic songs and
HITS AT THE TIMES AND PEOPLE.
MORNING AT 11,
PROF. COSPORESS, PHILOSOPHER AND MAGICIAN,
will perform in his wonderful
FEATS OF MAGIC,
illustrating the arts and mysteries of the
ANCIENT SORCERERS AND EASTERN MAGII.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
To be seen at all hours.
THE MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, weighing 686 lbs., a perfect mountain of human flesh.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, eight feet high, a towering specimen of humanity.
THE BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
The remarkable curiosity,
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 20 FEET LONG,
a study for the naturalist.
A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE,
the wonder of all beholders.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION,
a triumph of art.
THE GRAND AQUARIA—OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS—Strikingly illustrative of
LIFE BENEATH THE WAVES.
SPLENDID GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
imported from Europe.
The Automaton Writer, Living Otters, Seals, Menagerie of Living Animals, Monster Python, and
A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

JUBILEE OCCASION—ANNOUNCEMENT.
COMPLIMENTARY.
MAMMOTH FESTIVAL AND PIC-NIC
OF THE
DRAMATIC ARTISTS OF NEW-YORK,
to be held at
BELLEVUE GARDENS,
foot of 80th-st., East River, three minutes' walk from the 2d and 3d av. city cars.
A DAY OF REJOICING,
A DAY OF RECREATION,
A DAY OF AMUSEMENT,
TUESDAY NEXT,
JULY FOUR.
A PLACE FOR HEALTH,
A PLACE FOR ENJOYMENT,
A PLACE FOR COMFORT,
BELLEVUE GARDENS.
Cards of admission 50 cents, which may be had at the various theatres and hotels.
Every arrangement has been made to secure the comfort and enjoyment of guests.
The ice cream and soda water stands will be under the supervision of the celebrated Taylor.
THE ACTORS AND ACTRESS' PIC-NIC,
BELLEVUE GARDENS,
JULY FOURTH, 1865.

THE ALHAMBRA,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
The best talent in the way of Magic, Dramatic, Gymnastic, Vocal, Terpsichorean, etc., will appear on Monday evening, July 3.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY
ON THE
OCEAN.
The new and splendid steamer MAGENTA, 600 tons burden, JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., Commander, will make an excursion to the Atlantic Ocean on TUESDAY, July 4. The MAGENTA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, between Barclay and Robinson sts., at 10 o'clock A. M., 30th-st., North River, at 10:15, and Dey-st. at 10:30, for a trip to the Atlantic Ocean, passing in view of the iron-clads and fortifications for the defence of the harbor, extending the trip east outside the Lightship and south to Long Branch. The extraordinary speed of this truly magnificent steamer will enable her to make this extensive trip and return to the city at an early hour in the afternoon. Fare for the whole trip, $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
to Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn, landing at foot of 8th-st. each way. The elegant steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, E. R., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3 o'clock P. M.; Glenwood, 3:05; Mott's Dock, 3:15; Glen Cove, 3:30; Sands' Point, 3:50; Great Neck, 4:10, and Baylis' Dock 4:20, arriving in New-York at 5:15. Fare to all points, 50 cents each way. Persons wishing dinner on board should give orders to the steward immediately upon leaving New-York. The steamer will leave Roslyn, on the morning trip, at o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring and Cornwall. The new and elegant steamer MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave the pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY, at 7½ A. M., touching at 30th-st., at 7:45 A. M., commencing July 2, 1865. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2, Cornwall, 2:15; Cold Spring, 2:30; West Point, (Cozzens'), 2:45; Haverstraw, 3:30; Sing Sing, 4; Tarrytown, 4:30; Dobbs' Ferry, 4:55; Hastings, 5:05; Yonkers, 5:30 o'clock. For particulars apply to JAMES R. RADFORD, Nos. 45 and 47 Jay-st., near West-st.

GRAND EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH ON THE 4TH OF JULY—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The favorite and fast steamer JESSE HOYT will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, at 6:45 A. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Eatontown, &c.
Returning, leaves Long Branch at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Fare for the round trip, $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
Staten Island Railroad. The trains on this road will leave every hour, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Tollinville and Perth Amboy. A sail and ride of twenty-two miles for only 25 cents, when tickets are obtained at the Staten Island Ferry office, Whitehall.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO West Point and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Haverstraw, and Cornwall. Steamer ARROW will leave pier foot of Harrison-st., touching at 30th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

JULY 4—TO NEW-HAVEN, THE BEAUTIFUL "CITY OF ELMS."—Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven for New-York at 11 P. M. The views along the entire distance, and New-Haven Bay, by daylight, make the trip unsurpassed.

EXCURTIONISTS' CAUTION.—CUT THIS out, and remember KING'S Portable Lemonade is the only kind made from pure lemons; makes a splendid lemonade instantly. Ask your druggist for it. Sold at No. 639 Broadway, and at 297 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands, Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton*; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS—A MIDdle-aged Protestant woman, competent to take charge of four young children and to teach them the common branches of education. A liberal salary will be given to one fully competent. Address Box No. 4,983 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landings on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL will leave Debrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH.

The Civic and Military Display in the City—The Parade in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh—Preparations in Jersey City and Hudson.

Independence day will be celebrated in this city in a manner far surpassing any demonstration of the kind that has been witnessed here. The Common Council, determined not to be straitened for want of funds, have appropriated $20,000 for the purpose, nearly three times as much as has been heretofore expended by them in doing honor to the day. Our citizens naturally expect that for this large sum there shall be a display throwing all previous ones into the shade.

The day will be ushered in by a national salute from the Battery at sunrise, and the chimes of Old Trinity under the direction of Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE will peal forth at 8 A. M., and at noon, as joyously as heretofore.

The following is the programme:

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Gentle Zitella.
5. Had I a Heart.
6. For God and Liberty.
7. Grand national Fantasia, written for Trinity chimes by GEO. F. BRISTOW, in honor of our great victories, introducing the following chimes: Vive L'America, Bould Soldier Boy, Old Folks at Home, Coming through the Rye, Hail Columbia, The Campbells are Coming, &c.
8. Lovely Lily of the Vale.
9. Airs from Child of the Regiment.
10. What Fairy like Music.
11. On to the Field of Glery.
12. The Soldiers' Return.
13. Red, White and Blue.
14. Yankee Doodle.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD has issued the following order for the parade of

THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 10.—This division will parade on Tuesday next, the Fourth of July, to celebrate the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of our National Independence, the triumphant restoration of our Union, and the return of peace.

The division line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, with the right on Fifth-avenue, at eight o'clock A. M.

The Major-General, with the concurrence of the Mayor and Corporation of the city, respectfully invite the several regiments of New-York Volunteers now in this city to unite in the celebration of the day, to enable the citizens of New-York to receive and welcome them upon their return to their homes and friends.

All regiments and battalions of volunteers disposed to coöperate with the First Division on this occasion are requested to report to the Major-General during the present week, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row. Brig.-Gen. YATES will cause national salutes to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

The line of march from Twenty-third-street will be up Madison-avenue to Thirty-eighth-street, through Forty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, up Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 7:30 A. M., at which hour Capt. OTTO's troop will report for escort duty.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition upon the requisition of the commandants of regiments.

By order of

Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

CHAS. T. TOMES, Major and Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

Gen. SANFORD has also issued an invitation to all returned officers of volunteers, in this city and the vicinity, who have been honorably discharged, and are not connected with battalions and regiments who will parade on the 4th inst., to unite in the celebration of the day, and for that purpose to assemble in uniform, in Fifth-avenue, with the right on Twenty-third-street, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, the field and general officers mounted, and the line officers on foot, to unite with the regiments of volunteers on duty in the ceremonies of the day, and in the line of march of the First Division.

Col. COLYER, of the State Agency, has engaged fifteen or twenty omnibusses for the Fourth, in which he intends giving the disabled men a good time. A collation will be spread by the Agency, in the City Assembly Rooms, and the boys can have a good view of the procession from the windows.

In the evening fireworks will be exhibited at the following places, and in the order of the programme:

During the interval between the pieces, aerial pyrotechnics will be displayed in rapid succession, and the bands will furnish music.

City Hall—Grafula's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-street—Hill's Band.
Madison-square—Grafula's Band.
Tompkins-square—Robertson's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-street—Robertson's Band.
Broadway and Forty-third-street—Kingsland's Band.
Jackson-square—Kingsland's Band.
Battery—Rubell's Band.
Union Market-square, East Houston-street—Kissenberth's Band.
West Houston-street Square—Kissenberth's Band.
Marion and Spring streets—Manahan's Band.
Monroe and Market streets.
Mount Morris-square.
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—Blind Band.
Liberty-square—Kingsland's Band.
Fourth-avenue Park—Kingsland's Band.

It is expected a number of civic societies will turn out to do honor to the occasion. The shipping and the public buildings will doubtless make a liberal display of bunting, and the occupants of private houses will not be found wanting.

Whether any portion of the $20,000 appropriated by the Common Council is to be expended in a civic banquet has not been stated, but it is probable that the City Fathers will not forget that important part of the proceedings.

ILLUMINATIONS, ETC.

Many of our prominent citizens are making preparations to illuminate their houses on the Fourth. Some of the Broadway establishments will make a splendid display. At the old Wigwam the day will be honored in the usual manner, a distinguished gentleman having been invited to deliver the oration.

IN BROOKLYN.

There will be a fine display of fireworks at several places. Gen. DURYEA has issued orders for the parade of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades. The Fourteenth and Fifty-sixth Regiments will parade as volunteers, the former acting as special escort to the volunteers.

All societies and organizations of citizens desiring to participate in the ceremonies, will form on South Fifth-street, Eastern District, right on Fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock precisely, and will report to Col. IRVING STEELE, Division Inspector, for assignment of position and other information.

The march will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, and will be through Fourth-street and along the route designated by the committee of the Common Council, to the new County Court-house, where the command will be reviewed at 10 o'clock A. M., by the Mayor, city and county officers, and dismissed at or before 10½ o'clock A. M.

IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

At daylight a salute of thirty-six guns will be fired, followed by the ringing of bells. At 10½ A. M., a meeting of citizens will take place in the chapel of the Ross-street church. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D.; Richard H. Huntley, Esq.; Rev. E. W. Bliss, Rev. C. P. Pomeroy, Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rev. Chas. H. Payne and Rev. J. T. Wilson. At 4½ P. M., exercises under the direction of the Citizens' Committee, of which Hon. Wm. WALL is chairman, will take place at the First Presbyterian church, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets. D. L. NORTHUP, Esq., will read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. E. S. CANFIELD will deliver an oration. The churches of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Mary will celebrate the day by a pic-nic. In the evening every householder is invited to illuminate. The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward, it is understood, will have a grand procession and public meeting in which some thirty societies will take part.

IN JERSEY CITY, BERGEN AND HUDSON.

There will be a display of fireworks in Jersey City, notwithstanding the veto of the appropriation by the Mayor. The public schools will be closed until Wednesday next.

In Bergen a procession will form on the Old Bergen-square, at 10 A. M., consisting of the Fire Department, militia and returned veterans in full dress; the various civic societies of the town; thirty-six young ladies, representing the thirty-six States of the Union, dressed in white, and drawn in cars by twelve white horses, to be followed by citizens generally, on foot and in carriages. After marching through the principal streets, an oration will be delivered by Mr. THROCKMORTON, after which a dinner will be served up, and the day will close with a grand display of fireworks from the Town Hall. National salutes will also be fired at sunrise, noon and sundown.

In Hudson City a dinner will be given to the returned soldiers in the grove near Waverley; an oration by Hon. G. B. ADRIAN will follow, and there will be a display of fireworks in the evening.

EXCURSIONS.

Many persons have already left the city to remain probably until after the 4th, and to avoid the smell of villainous saltpetre and the ear-piercing reports of crackers and pistols. Most of the railroad companies offer great inducements to excursionists, and our advertising columns show that those who prefer to travel by water can go to West Point, Long Branch, New-Haven, Glen Cove, Glenwood, Roslyn, around Staten Island, and to numerous other places at a fabulously small expense.

Hoop-Skirt Pic-Nic.

Yesterday afternoon Elm Park, Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, was thronged by a happy crowd of "hoop-skirt hands" belonging to the manufactory of VICTOR FREUND. There could not have been less than two thousand persons present, and the day and evening were spent as pleasure-seekers usually do spend them. Dancing was a great feature in the programme, and the spacious platform was thronged by the votaries of Terpsichore, who whirled in the dizzy waltz and otherwise disported in the intricacies of cotillions, polkas and schottisches, to the great wonder of the spectators, who, remaining quiet, could scarcely keep cool. Mr. LOUIS M. COHEN, floor-manager, and Dodworth's Band exerted themselves to please those ambitious ones who wanted to dance, and evidently succeeded. A great deal of fun was observable among the various groups, and several amusing games were carried out. Messrs. THEODORE KOHN and JOHN FIELD, reception committee, were also indefatigable. Altogether the pic-nic was a success, and no rowdyism permitted, there being an adequate police force upon the ground.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Eighth Vermont—Arrival of the Tenth New-York Zouaves.

The Eighth Vermont Veteran Volunteers arrived in this city on Friday evening, and left immediately for Burlington. The Eighth was mustered into the service at Brattleboro, Vt., for three years, from June 1, 1861, becoming a veteran organization in the Winter 1863. The regiment was mustered out near Washington June 28, 1865, and is to be discharged and paid off at Burlington, Vt. Until the Summer of 1864 the regiment served in the Department of the Gulf, and was in all of the leading battles under Gen. BANKS, viz: Bisland, Colton, Pleasant Hill, Port Hudson.

When the Nineteenth Corps, of which the regiment formed a part, came to Washington, in July, 1864, the Eighth Vermont accompanied that command, and participated in the battles of Charlestown, Aug. 21, 1864; Hall Town, Aug. 22; Winchester, (under SHERIDAN,) Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Oct. 19, 1864. The following is a list of the officers.

Field and Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel, A. B. Franklin; Major, H. M. Pollard; Adjutant, Henry Carpenter; Surgeon, H. H. Gillett; Assistant Surgeon, O. E. Ross.

Line Officers.—Company A—Capt. M. McFarland. Company B—First Lieut. W. Livingston. Company C—Capt. J. M. Dunbar. Company D—Capt. W. H. Haskins. Company E—Capt. L. M. Hutchinson. Company F—First Lieut. M. L. Hodgkins. Company G—First Lieut. M. Bruce. Company H—Capt. S. W. Shattuck. Company I—Capt. Francis Waren. Company K—First Lieut. L. Porter.

The Eighth has served a year and a half of its veteran term. It now numbers 580 muskets. This large number is owing to the fact that it has received nearly 1,000 recruits during the past two years. At the battle of Cedar Creek it lost in killed and wounded three-fourths of the officers, and over one-half the men present on that bloody field. At Winchester it charged, (with the Twelfth Connecticut Veterans,) under the command of Col. S. THOMAS, then Acting Brigadier, and who has since been promoted to the full rank of Brigadier-General. The charge resulted in the two regiments taking a wood, which had been gained and lost during the day. The regiment is composed wholly of Green Mountain boys.

The Tenth Regiment New-York Veterans, (National Zouaves,) arrived last evening, and were at once escorted to the Eighth Regiment Armory by Col. COLYER, who furnished Robertson's Band and a good supper to the officers and men. It is understood that the command will remain in the city, to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

This regiment was organized in this city, April, 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, and has been continually in the service since that time. After the muster out of the two-years' organization, a battalion of four companies was formed, under the command of Lieut.-Col. GEO. F. HOPPER; two additional companies were added in April, 1864, and recently four more, making a complete regimental organization. The regiment has participated in the following battles: Norfolk, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Shepardstown Ford, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Laurell Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Polopotomoy, Coal Harbor, Before Petersburgh, Reams Station, Deep Bottom, Boydtown Plank-road, Hatcher's Run, and in the pursuit of LEE's army. They formed a portion of the Fifth Army Corps during the seven days' fight, and until after the action of Shepardstown Ford, Sept. 22, 1862, when they were transferred to the Second Corps.

In this veteran organization they have served ever since. Their losses have been very great in officers and men, particularly since the commencement of GRANT's campaign in 1864. The following are the officers who arrived home with the regiment:

Colonel—JOEL B. BAKER.
Lieutenant-Colonel—George F. Hopper.
Major—Anthony S. Woods.
Adjutant—Brevet Capt. Charles W. Cowtan.
Quartermaster—William F. Beers.
Surgeon—Robert C. Craig.
Assistant Surgeon—Charles H. Baker.
Chaplain—Joshua Cooke.
Captains—Ed. D. Van Winkle, Harvey Y. Russell, Joseph La Fiura, John R. Cooper, George H. Robertson, Samuel B. Densmore.
First Lieutenants—Dugald S. Gilkison, ——Williams, Samuel Minnes, George W. Halstead, Bernard Brady, Harvey Curtis, Michael Metzgar, ——Taylor,—— Clapsaddle, Henry A. Botsford.
Second Lieutenants—Charles Egan, Underhill J. Covert, Francis L. Meade, William N. Skidmore and —— Behan.

Col. BAKER, of the Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, comes home in command, having been assigned to that position, with a portion of his regiment, just previous to the command being ordered home. Col. HOPPER is now the only original officer who thus continued with the Tenth during its four years' service. A number of its present officers were originally enlisted men—Capts. VAN WINKLE, RUSSELL, FIELDS and COUTAN. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Adjutant had received commissions as senior officers, but could not muster on account of the reduced strength of the Tenth.

The Fifth Vermont Regiment, numbering 467 men, Lieut.-Col. KENNEDY commanding, arrived here at 7 P. M. yesterday, and was received by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, State Agent. They will leave to-morrow for Burlington. Also the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. EDMUND RICE commanding, arrived at 10 P. M., and will leave here to-morrow for Readville.

Returning Eastern Regiments.

The following is a list of regiments and detachments of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts soldiers which have passed through New-York City for their respective States during the month of June, 1865, and have been attended to by the Military Agent of those States, Col. FRANK E. HOWE:

Ninth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Millon, 215 men; arrived June 2; left June 2.
Nineteenth Maine; arrived June 2, left June 2.
First New-Hampshire, Capt. Dapin, 144 men; arrived June 4; left June 4.
Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, Maj. Kinsbury, 303 men; arrived June 5; left June 5.
Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery, 148 men; arrived June 5; left June 5.
Fifth Massachusetts Battery, 159 men; arrived June 5; left June 5.
Twenty-ninth Maine, Capt. Butler, 65 men; arrived June 6, left June 6.
Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Jones, 176 men; arrived June 6; left June 6.
Eleventh New-Hampshire, Col. Harriman, 341 men, arrived June 6, left June 6.
Seventh Maine Battery, Capt. Turnbull, 178 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Sixty-first Massachusetts, Col. Walcott, 437 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Third Vermont Battery, Capt. Start, 148 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Seventeenth Maine, Col. Mattox, 246 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Twentieth Maine, Col. Morrill, 300 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Sixteenth Maine, Col. Tilden, 316 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Chapin, 61 men, arrived June 7, left June 7.
First Maine Heavy Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Smith, 229 men, arrived June 9, left June 9.
Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, Col. Barker, 300 men, arrived June 10, left June 10.
First Vermont Cavalry, Col. Cumming, 770 men, arrived June 11, left June 11.
Thirty-Fifth Massachusetts, Col. Carruth, 270 men, arrived June 12, left June 12.
Ninth New-Hampshire, Major Chandler, 225 men, arrived June 13, left June 13.
Eighteenth New-Hampshire, Lieut.-Col. Clough, 360 men, arrived June 14, left June 14.
Thirty-third Massachusetts, Col. Doane, 430 men, arrived June 14, left June 14.
First New-Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Col. Long, 1,245 men, arrived June 18, left June 18.
Twenty-nine and Thirty Companies Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 297 men, arrived June 18, left June 18.
Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, Col. Lincoln, 386 men, arrived June 19, left June 19.
Fortieth Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Pollock, 309 men, arrived June 20, left June 20.
Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. King, 1,695 men, arrived June 20, left June 20.
First Maine Veteran Volunteers, Major Sumner, 76 men, arrived June 21, left June 21.
Maine Coast Guard, 60 men, arrived June 21, left June 21.
Detachments of Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont, Lieut. English, 665 men, arrived June 22, left June 22.
Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Scott, 140 men, arrived June 22, left June 22.
Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Col. Edwards, 450 men, arrived June 23, left June 23.
Thirteenth New-Hampshire, Lieut.-Col. Smith, 297 men, arrived June 24, left June 24.
Tenth Vermont, Maj. Salisbury, 451 men, arrived June 24, left June 24.
Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Capt. Driscol, 200 men, arrived June 24, left June 24.
First Massachusetts Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. John Tewksbury, 16 officers, 451 men, arrived June 27, left June 27.
Sixth Vermont, Col. Lincoln, 11 officers and 297 men, arrived June 28, left June 28.
First Vermont Heavy Artillery, Col. Hunsdon, 23 officers and 665 men, arrived June 28, left June 28.
Twenty-third Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. Raymond, 200 men, arrived June 28, left June 28.
Fifth Maine Battery, Maj. Stevens, 142 men, arrived June 28, left June 28.
First Maine Cavalry, Capt. Myrick, 850 men, arrived June 29, left June 29.
Thirty-second Massachusetts, Col. C. Edwards, 830 men, arrived June 30, left June 30.
First Maine Veterans, Col. Hyde, 450 men, arrived June 30, left June 30.
Eighth Vermont, Col. Franklin, 600 men, arrived June 30, left July 1.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon, GOTLEIB SCHTETZER, a youth of sixteen, accidentally shot himself in the left thigh while playing with a pistol in his room, at No. 105½ Lewis-street. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. Dr. JOHNSON thinks that the wound must prove mortal....RICHARD DONOVAN, a child of five years, lost a foot yesterday afternoon, having been run over near Eldridge-street by car No. 5 of the East Broadway and Canal-street line. The little sufferer was taken to the New-York Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions—Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were thirty-six cases on the calendar, yesterday morning, and ninety-two witnesses in attendance. The court opened at nine, and the business was finished at a quarter past twelve.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

HENRIETTA PLATTERN, a very lady-like woman, aged about 36, was charged with keeping an improper establishment at No. 51 Hudson-street. Policeman RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, appeared as complainant. He said: I know the premises No. 51 Hudson-street. They are kept by the prisoner; I have seen girls there; it is a two-story and attic house; she occupies the whole of the house; I have been called upon by girls on different occasions to get their clothes; I have gone there and got them without any trouble; I have also gone in there on several occasions and taken young girls out of it, fifteen and sixteen years of age; I have done this at the request of the friends of the girls, and taken them to the House of Refuge. Two of the girls are here now.

Cyrus Offer said—I am attached to the Magdelen Asylum at Yorkville; some fifteen or sixteen months ago I had occasion to go there to get a girl that had run away from our place, and she was taken back; another girl ran away—that child sitting over there—and I also found her in the house; they had given her four glasses of liquor—at least so she told me.

Mary Daniels, a very interesting miss of sixteen, said—I live at the Magdalen Asylum, I know the premises No. 51 Hudson-street; Mme. Plattern keeps there; I was only in the house about half an hour when I was taken out; when there the madam gave me four drinks.

Q.—Who brought you there from the asylum? A.—I went there myself. Q.—How did you find the place? A.—I had a card given me. Q.—Who gave that card to you? A.—Nettie Hoyt. I have been in the asylum nearly a year.

Nettie Hoyt, aged about 17, a rather intelligent looking girl, said I am an inmate of the Magdalen Asylum; I know the premises No. 51 Hudson-street; I resided there nearly a month ago; Mrs. Plattern kept the house; I lived there nearly seven or eight months.

Mr. Orlando L. Stewart, counsel for the prisoner, moved that the case be dismissed. He said there were twenty thousand houses such as this in the city, and as long as a house of this kind was not offensive to the neighbors, was conducted in a quiet, orderly manner, and was not the resort of thieves and rowdies, it was making an invidious distinction to interfere with it.

Judge DOWLING said he found the prisoner guilty of the offence set forth in the complaint, and with harboring these young girls. The Court also believes that you had agents or runners to distribute these cards of yours to induce girls to go to your house.

The prisoner was sent to the Island for one month and fined $50.

DIDN'T CARE FOR THE LAW.

John Harman, a blacksmith, aged about thirty, who says he belongs to Philadelphia, was charged with assaulting Catharine Edwards. Witness said: Day before yesterday I went into a lager-bier saloon and this man was sitting there, and he up with the beer and flung it in my face: I came out to get an officer, and he followed me out, and beat me and kicked me, and acted scandalously; he even struck me after the officer arrested him; he said he didn't care for law.

Officer Grady said: When I was taking him to court he struck this woman.

The prisoner was found guilty, and ordered to pay a fine of $25.

A GIANTESS IN TROUBLE.

Jane Morton, a coal-black giantess, was charged with robbing William White, a diminutive gentleman, of his pocket-book, and $9 50. Witness said: I was coming up West Broadway about 8 o'clock, and when near Leonard-street, the prisoner said, "Ho! young man, pass here; I want you." I was going on about my business—you see I'm married; well, she came up and got hold of me, and began to tickle me; then she tried to carry me into a vacant lot.

By the Court—Why didn't you call on the police?

Witness—Well, I didn't think of it. All of a sudden she threw me down, and told me to go home; I ran away as hard as I could; when I got home, I put my hand in my pocket to give the old woman some money, and says I "I'm robbed;" I then went back and got an officer, and told him what had happened.

Policeman Thomas Hughes testified to making the arrest, and finding complainant's pocket-book, empty, at the door of the apartments occupied by the prisoner.

Judge Kelly—Jane, you have heard the evidence—what have you got to say?

Prisoner—I never saw that Irishman in my life; of course, I live where the pocket-book was found, but it's a put-up job; I ain't the only large colored person in the ward, Judge; I 'spect this was done because I keep myself in my own society; that's what's the matter.

The Court said they would give her exclusive society for the next four months on the island; they also imposed a fine of $50.

Superior Court—Special Term.

By Justice Garvin.

DECISIONS.

Julia Carroll *agt.* James Carroll; reference ordered to hear and report the defendant's ability to pay support, &c. Sally Ann Howell *agt.* The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; motion for extra allowance denied, without costs. S. Joseph Sylvester *agt.* John H. Baily; motion granted and an allowance of five ₩ cent. on amount of referee's report. Ellen Lehy *agt.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; motion granted. (See memorandum in clerk's office.)

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

COSTLY SPREE ON THE ROAD.

Sergt. POLLEY, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, having arrested JOHN McGOLDRICK and JOHN CROGAN, young bloods of the road, AMELIA RICE, a dashing and most attractive person, appeared and made the following remarkable affidavit:

Amelia Rice, of No. 129 East Twentieth-street, sworn—On the 22d of June, 1865, one gold chain, one gold locket, one gold key, one gold Spanish coin, one gold Chilian coin, one silver Mexican piece, two cluster diamond ear-rings containing seven diamond stones each, one gold cross containing eleven or thirteen diamond stones, one gold ring containing an emerald stone and set with diamonds, one gold neck chain, one pair of gold sleeve-buttons with the letter "C.," and one leather pocket-book, containing $11, all being of the value of $2,000, were stolen from her by John Crogan and John McGoldrick, under the following circumstances, namely: On the afternoon of June 22, the deponent, in company with a lady friend, entered a saloon in Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, to procure refreshments; that while in said saloon Crogan and McGoldrick entered in company with several other men, and soon engaged in conversation with deponent and her said lady friend; that soon after deponent and her said lady friend entered a coach to go to Harlem; that the said named prisoners also got into said coach, and the driver drove to Stryker's Bay Hotel, where they got out and procured more refreshments; that after remaining some time in said hotel, the deponent and her lady friend and the said prisoners reëntered the coach to return; that when deponent entered the coach at the said hotel she had all of the within-described property, contained in a small chamois bag, with the exception of the said emerald ring, which she wore at the time upon her finger; that said bag, containing all of said other property, was placed in her bosom, with a string attached and placed around her neck; that when they had reached a spot in the Central Park, the driver of said coach stopped, and that said prisoners discharged him from their hire; that deponent and her said lady friend got into another coach, which had been procured by the said two prisoners, but that the said prisoners suddenly and very unexpectedly went off; that after riding a short distance in the second coach, deponent discovered that all of the said property had been abstracted from her person and possession, and she therefore charges that it was feloniously stolen from her by the said Crogan and McGoldrick, while she was riding from Stryker's Bay to the Central Park.

To this the prisoners had nothing to say, except that they had not stolen the jewelry, and could not imagine where it had been lost. The party, they said, had drunk milk punches at the Stryker's Bay Hotel, and taken lager-bier, &c., elsewhere; but there had been, the prisoners thought, no robbery. In default of $2,500 bail each, they were committed for examination.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

CATHARINE McCORT, a servant employed by Mrs. MARY E. BAKER, of No. 158 Madison-avenue, made affidavit against Mr. FREDERICK J. DE SWIFT, alleging that he had wrongfully taken and misapplied $50 belonging to Mrs. BAKER. It appears that Mrs. BAKER gave CATHARINE $50 to hand to SMITH, the milkman, who was to call for the money; but that on the morning of the 30th ult. Mr. SWIFT called, and the girl mistook the name SWIFT for SMITH, and handing Mr. SWIFT the money, demanded a receipt therefor. Mr. SWIFT, who had been engaged to teach Mrs. BAKER's children, mistakenly supposed that the money had been sent him as a retainer, and accordingly gave the required receipt, took the $50, and departed. The error was not discovered until yesterday morning, when SMITH, the milkman, appeared. Thereupon measures were taken to apprehend Mr. SWIFT; but Ward Detective McCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had hardly been notified before Mr. SWIFT entered and was taken into custody. He explained to Mrs. BAKER, and said that he had remitted to friends in Canada, and could not, therefore, refund her $50, but would credit the amount in his bill for her children's tuition. This proposition not being accepted, Mr. SWIFT was taken to Jefferson Market and committed for examination. Mr. SWIFT's circular as a teacher of modern languages and literature bears the indorsement of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT and other eminent Frenchmen, Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., of Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue, and others.

THE PETROLEUM BUBBLE.

The examination of WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., the chief cooks and bottle washers of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, is to take place on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Justice DODGE. MANN and STRATTON, meantime, lie in Jefferson Market Prison, unable to procure the required $30,000 bail.

PICKPOCKET ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE CARS.

On Friday evening, Mr. HENRY BOWLAND, of No. 449½ Hudson-street, detected one JAMES WILSON in the act of stealing his gold watch as he was entering an Eighth-avenue car, at the intersection of Broadway and Canal-street. He pursued the thief and when near West Broadway Policeman CAMPBELL sprang upon the fugitive and made him a prisoner. The fellow was committed. He says he is a spice-picker.

ROBBED IN SIXTEENTH-STREET.—On Friday evening, Mr. SAMUEL A. BROWN, of No. 342 West Forty-sixth-street, was robbed of a wallet containing $36 of Sixth National Bank bills, and a certificate of deposit for $650, and JOHN SCHEIDER, with whom Mr. BROWN was talking, in Sixteenth-street, when he missed the wallet, was arrested. The money and certificate having been found in the prisoner's possession, he was committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBED IN WATER-STREET.

Private JEREMIAH DAVIS preferred complaint against GEORGE DELAIR, a young Canadian, whom he met in a Water-street saloon, alleging that one evening last week DELAIR robbed him of $490 while the two were in the place. The accused was apprehended by Policeman CONRAN, of the Fourth Ward, but the money was not recovered. The prisoner was committed for trial, and DAVIS was sent to the House of Detention.

ROBBERY IN A STAGE.

Mr. SAMUEL T. W. SANDFORD, of No. 215 Fulton-street, was robbed of a wallet containing $650 in gold, while he was riding in a Broadway omnibus, yesterday. He became aware of his loss just as a person sitting by his side rose to leave at Grand-street. He therefore detained the man and summoned Officer McPHERSON, of the Broadway Police, and the man, on being apprehended, rendered his name as EDWARD BARRETT, of No. 415 Second-avenue, confessed that he had picked Mr. SANDFORD's pocket, and restored the wallet. BARRETT was taken to the Tombs, and committed in default of $2,000 bail.

The Street-cleaning Contract.

THE STREET-SWEEPER'S STRIKE—A CARD FROM THE CONTRACTORS.

The contractors for cleaning the streets, Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE and KNAPP, commenced work with a small force yesterday morning. They do not anticipate any trouble in regard to obtaining laborers, notwithstanding the strike of the street-sweepers. They state that if unable to engage the requisite number of horses and carts they will purchase them, the government sales of horses affording them great facilities for so doing. Machinery, which is now employed in sweeping Broadway and Fifth-avenue, will gradually be introduced into the smaller streets. The contractors expect to employ between eight hundred and nine hundred laborers when their arrangements are perfected.

We have received the following communication from the contractors:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Our attention having been directed to a reported meeting of cartmen and laborers, held at the Apollo Rooms, in Prince-street, on the 30th ult., wherein it is stated that an address of the cartmen and laborers of the City and County of New-York was read and approved, setting forth a series of alleged grievances, which they, the cartmen and laborers claim, they will sustain under the contract which we have had the honor to receive from the commissioners appointed by the Legislature, we beg in justice to ourselves, in refutation of the charges contained in that address, to state briefly the following facts:

Upon the signing of the contract and our entering into the duties if imposed on us, we offered the old employes the following fair and remunerative compensation for the labor required of them, viz.:

Sweepers.............................$1 75 per diem.
Cartmen.............................. 4 00 per diem.

when to our surprise we learned that a few interested and disaffected persons convened the meeting referred to, and with a view to their aggrandizement and to create trouble and hostility, induced a number of otherwise willing hands to coalesce for the purpose of a "strike."

The address referred to not only attacks us, but by implication asperses the honor and integrity of the Mayor, Comptroller, Recorder, Corporation Counsel, and City Inspector, who, after mature deliberation, and consulting the interests of the whole community, pleased to intrust us with the contract.

Of our sufficiency and ability to pay all employed by us, no one but the few promoters of disaffection above referred to would question.

And we wish to state that we shall fearlessly and faithfully carry out our contract as we confidently trust to the preservation of the public health, the comfort of our citizens, and the entire satisfaction of the whole community.

There are in this city at the present time thousands of honest sons of toil, and those who have just returned from fighting in their country's defence, who will gladly receive the compensation offered; and whilst we deemed it our duty we proffered to the old employes a continuance of their old occupation, we shall not permit their meetings nor their threats to deter us from carrying out the work we have this day commenced.

We remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,

BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP.

The Fire Department—Meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen.

On Friday evening the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the old department held their final meeting at Firemen's Hall, Chief Engineer DECKER in the chair.

After disposing of some financial matters, Assistant-Engineer JOHN HAMMILL presented the following resolutions for adoption:

Whereas, It having been stated before the committee at Albany that the volunteer firemen of New-York were desirous of obtaining positions under a Paid Fire Department, and that, in the event of the passage of the bill, we would continue to do duty with that object, when such is not the case.

Resolved, That a communication signed by the officers of this meeting be addressed to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, setting forth that it is our intention, and that we will perform duty the same as usual until the 1st day of August, 1865, providing that they (the said Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department) will honorably discharge all members of the Volunteer Fire Department on that date.

Resolved, That in case they, the said fire commissioners, refuse to comply with this, we cease to perform duty as firemen on Monday, July 10, 1865.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 29 to 24, and the Board then adjourned *sine die.*

Large Seizure of Liquors by Internal Revenue Officers.

A short time ago a large quantity of alcohol and whisky, (valued, at nearly a million of dollars), was shipped from the factory at Peoria, Ill., to some dealers in this city, with a view, it was thought, of evading the revenue tax. The agent of the government at Peoria telegraphed to Collector SHOOK that the spirits were en route to New-York by the Erie Railroad.

Accordingly some of the collector's deputies repaired to the Erie Depot, and awaited the coming of the spirits, and on Tuesday afternoon it arrived in good order. The entire depot was immediately taken possession of by the revenue agents, and no goods of any kind were allowed to be taken from thence until all the condemned property had been removed. Three lighters were employed to convey the seized property from the Erie Depot to the foot of Cedar-street, East River, whence it was carted to the revenue building, No. 83 Cedar-street, and stored to await the action of the government agents.

Arrival of the Galatea.

The United States steamer *Galatea*, Capt. NICHOLSON, from Cape Haytien June 24, arrived here yesterday. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, S. NICHOLSON; Lieut. and Executive-officer, John McFarland; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. W. Bacon; Acting Masters, F. C. Miller, J. H. Cousen; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. J. Danor; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Robinson, Edward Janvrin; Gunner, Felix Cassidy; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Theo. F. Lewis; Second Assistant Engineers, Henry Jones, Chas. Koehls, N. Champion; Third Assistant Engineers, J. B. McKenzie, Wm. Baas, J. P. Davis; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. S. Riddle; Mates, J. P. Underdown, John Jones.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EIGHTH WARD SCHOOL MATTERS.—The Board of Education, having promised the Eighth Ward a new school edifice, to take the place of the Clark-street Grammar School (No. 38,) the Trustees of that ward met on Friday evening—present, Messrs. JOHN R. RUSSELL, MATTHIAS CLARKE, THOMAS T. EVERETT, Dr. JOHN AIKEN, Jr., and Dr. FRANCIS FLEET—to consider the subject of an available and appropriate site. Two sites are offered, namely: One known as the King-street Church property, where the trustees may secure a lot 100x100 feet, costing about $50,000: the other on Macdougal-street, looking down King-street—lot 125x100 feet—to cost about the same sum. A committee was appointed to ascertain precisely what terms can be made with the owners of this property, and to report at the next meeting of the Board of Education. The Eighth Ward Trustees contemplate the erection of one of the largest and finest school houses in the city. This new building is to take the place of the old Clark-street Grammar School, (No. 38,) an edifice that has been twenty years in use, and Dr. J. ELIAS WHITEHEAD, a graduate of the Eighth Ward schools, who has been principal of the school from the day of its foundation, is to have the principalship of the new school. It is proposed to consolidate the colored schools of the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards, and to put the pupils therein under the roof of the old Clark-street edifice, thus giving colored pupils better and more commodious quarters than they now enjoy. The school authorities contemplate a change in the evening schools, whereby all girls shall be sent to one school and all boys to another.

FIRES.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, an incendiary fire was extinguished in Mrs. SARAH SCOTT's millinery store, at No. 355 East Houston-street, with damage not exceeding $400. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Officer CRAFT, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested BENJAMIN SCOTT, the proprietor, on suspicion of arson, and the prisoner was held at the Eleventh Ward Police-station to await an examination by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the frame building adjoining the government stables in Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, occupied by Mr. H. JULIAN as a scouring and dying establishment, was destroyed by fire. The loss on both stock and building is estimated at $500. The amount of insurance does not appear.

THE PARK POLICEMEN, noticing comment which the TIMES has made concerning the driving of women and children from the City Hall Park, say that they execute their orders with extreme reluctance, and that, were it not for City Hall officials who have demanded this service of Capt. BRACKETT, the Park might be as free as it ought to be.

PARADE OF THE EIGHTH AND NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENTS.—The Eighth Regiment, Col. J. M. VARIAN, will parade on the 4th inst. Line will be formed on Grand-street, right on Broadway, at 6:30 A. M. The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. JOHN D. KREHBIEL, will also parade. Line will be formed on the east side of Second-avenue, right on Third-street, at 7 A. M.

THE ACCIDENT IN BROAD-STREET.—The name of the young gentleman who was injured a few days ago while passing the corner of Exchange-place and Broad-street by a stone roller falling upon him, has been ascertained to be A. M. JUDSON, son of the President of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company. He is still in the New-York Hospital.

HOMICIDAL AFFRAY.—On Friday night, an unknown seaman, having engaged in a wrangle with WILLIAM BOLTE, in his porter-house, at No. 45 Whitehall-street, stabbed him in the arm; whereupon BOLTE took a club from behind his counter and beat the unknown until he became unconscious. BOLTE was taken by the First Precinct Police, and the sailor was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An attempt was made by burglars, on Friday night, to enter Mr. C. L. THURBER's store, at No. 619 Broadway, by wrenching the iron bars from the rear windows. The burglars, having been surprised by Patrolman FENTON, of the Eighth Ward, fled.

DEPARTURE OF CAPT. SPEIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon, Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, sailed in the steamship *Hibernia* for Liverpool, on leave of absence for two months. A large number of his friends went down the Bay in the Harbor Police boat, and took leave of him at Sandy Hook.

FELL INTO A VAULT.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday morning, upon the body of HANNAH SHAY, a child of four years, who died from suffocation, having accidentally fallen into a vault in the rear of her parent's abode, at No. 68 Ridge-street.

LECTURE BY DR. THOMPSON.—"The Second Advent" will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. J. THOMPSON in Metropolitan Hall, No. 92 Sixth-avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

DROWNED.—JACOB FISHER, a youth of 14, was drowned off Stanton-street, East River, at about 8 o'clock on Friday evening, while bathing. The body has not been recovered.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 227 patients. During the week 60 were admitted, 45 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 7 died.

Williamsburgh.

DISBANDMENT OF FIRE COMPANIES.—The Fire Commissioners of the Eastern District Department have disbanded eight companies for the good of the department, as follows: Engines Nos. 8, 9 and 11; Hose Companies Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 9; and Hook and Ladder No. 2. Last night the members of No. 11 Engine, Greenpoint, got up an *émeute*, which their offices could not quell, but on the appearance of a platoon of Metropolitans under Capt. DAVIS, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, they became docile.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—TWO BOYS SERIOUSLY INJURED.—At 5 o'clock last evening, as a freight train on the Long Island Railroad was approaching the depot at Hunter's Point, it ran over two boys, named THOMAS CASTIER and FRANK STAGER. The latter had his foot taken off above the instep, and the former was badly injured about the head, but had no bones broken.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—Early yesterday morning, a young German girl, named DELIA KLEIN, about 17 years of age, fell off a Roosevelt ferry-boat at the South Seventh-street ferry and was drowned. Her body has not been recovered. The girl was employed by the ferry company to keep the boats clean.

SUN-STROKE.—A man named JAMES MAHON was yesterday afternoon found in Colyer-street, Greenpoint by Officer DOTTEN, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, suffering from the effects of a sun-stroke. He was attended by Dr. PEER, and afterwards removed to the City Hospital.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found drowned in Newtown Creek, on Thursday night last, has been identified as that of Mr. FRESCHUTZ, a cabinet-maker, who had previously lodged at the residence of Mr. JACOB RECHT, No. 85 Scholes-street, E. D.

FIRE AT GREENPOINT.—About 10:30 o'clock last evening the wooden buildings in the rear of the Episcopal Church in Kent-avenue, were damaged by fire to the amount of $500.

Personal.

— The correspondent of one of the Boston papers writes from this city: "A cousin of JEFF. DAVIS has been in the city preparing for his trial. CHARLES O'CONOR is to have the lead of the defence. It is said he enters into it with great gusto, and intends to make it the leading forensic effort of his life. Sub rosa, quite a number of the prominent members of the bar are engaged on "points" which are to enter into the defence, two of which are these: First, That DAVIS owed allegiance to his State; her laws, her processes and commands must be obeyed; and if a collision exists between the State and General Government individuals cannot be punished—it must be settled by the authorities. Second, That the Federal Government, by proclamations, by laws, by exchange of prisoners, &c., have recognized, over and over again, the rebels as belligerents, which entitles all the rebel government to the rights of belligerents."

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 1—*In steamship Bremen, for Bremen*—Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Carlile, Mrs. H. Walter, W. P. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Louise Negbaur, 3 children and servant, D. J. Magnin, Fr. Hessenberg, Walter Kobbe, A. Boscher, Miss Ida Mantius, Alfred North, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schlesinger and child, M. W. Wendel, Mrs. Caroline Burton and child, H. L. Huston, J. Walz, John C. Clausen, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Herm. Breusing and 2 children, Union Hill, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George Rasch, 2 children and servant, George Wilkens, Havana; Miguel Hernandez, Philadelphia; Emil Hirchield, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Chr. Stege and 2 children, Louisville; Alphonse Duval, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Isidoro de Hernandez, Miss Louise A. Hernandes, Cuba; Mrs. Frydig; Mrs. Cath. Bandsept, Mobile; Wm. Smith, New-Orleans; Geo. Ehmann, St. Louis; Ed. Wunderlich, Charleston; Mrs. G. Honegger and 2 children, Richmond; J. Frenkle, Mrs. Josepha Frenkle, San Francisco; D. David, Baltimore; Julius Zeller, New-York; A. de Roulet, Schweitz; J. C. Zallee, St. Lous; D. Sutro, Baltimore; Mrs. Minnie Sohl, Indianapolis; A. Mier, St. Louis; C. L. Bewkmyer, Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wallach, and two children; Emil Schwab, Hartford, Conn; Mrs. Mary Levy, Mrs. Louise Thompson and child, B. Meiners, Mrs. Neander and child, Mrs. E. Schirmer and child, Mrs. E. Bechtold, Sebastian Riede, Miss E. Reide, Miss Hattie Walsh and child, Miss L. Droste, Dr. Aug. Gericke, Rufus Zogbaum, Mr. Henry Steinbrenner, Mr. John Steinbrenner, Mr. Albert Berry, Mr. Louis Berry, Miss S. Nosenbach, Mr. W. Lappe, Mr. H. G. Peters, Sigmund Lobenstein, Mrs. H. Brummerhoop, T. P. Helfrich, Bern. Schroder, B. Albert, all of New-York; Aug. Cæsar, Dubuque; H. Hoffa, Washington; D. Allers, Williamsburgh; C. F. Herman, Allentown; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Weber, Philadelphia; J. P. Pierson, H. Rahe, Pittsburgh; Theo. Scheer, Mrs. Lisette Neger, Willimsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Willich, Georgia; F. Meyer Montreal; C. F. Muller, Nashville; David, Lyon, W. Kohler, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Buschmann, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. V. Stegmuller, Quincy, Ill.; B. Duran, N. Del Arco, Migel Yriarte, M. Bussain, John F. Stedman, all of Havana; E. Hadley, New-York; Chas. E. Hitzchle, Fort Wayne; B. Hain, Baltimore; Joseph Pencost, Louisville; P. Hildebrandt, Utica, N. Y.; G. Eschbach, Fort Wayne; Mrs. M. A. Douglas, Washington; B. Braun and son, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. Bergmann and two children, Cleveland; Adam Sippel, Buffalo; A. J. Horr, H. Morand, Jacob Hoffmann, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. A. Leydecker and child, Baltimore; Mrs. B. Abelen and 2 children; L. Frieburg, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. G. Henke; Mr. and Mrs. H. Tonnies and two children; Mrs. M. Tonnies; Miss S. Asselbrock, Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. H. Nassauer and two children; Mr. Charles Messinger; Mr. and Mrs. John Wuerflein; Mr. Ant. Hippman; Mrs. L. Fellheimer; Mr. Fr. Zais and son; Mrs. Ida Heck; Mrs. M. Schwartze; Mr. C. Shaeffer, all of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. H. Eberhardt, New-York. Miss M. M. Steinecke; Mr. Gustav Adolph, Baltimore. Mr. H. L. Grebe, Pittsburgh. Miss F. Wenner, Philadelphia. Mrs. Rosalie Tournier and two children, New-Orleans. Mr. C. Gräbe, Pittsburgh. Mr. C. Schäffer, Philadelphia.

Members of the New-York Schuetzen Corps—H. D. Busch, Chief Captain; G. Luehrsen, Captain; H. Rasceen, Secretary; Chas. Schirmer, J. H. Stadtlander, H. Kappenberg, H. Offermann, J. D. Meyer, H. Brooking, H. Schroeder, N. von Glahn, H. Wahlers, J. F. Gerdes, H. Kassebart, John Hanken, B. H. Tienken, H. Grahl, W. C. F. Mangles, W. Lemcke, John Von Glahn, Ed. Brehm, C. Appune, F. Knebel, G. Nurge, H. Brommerhoop, W. Lamcke, Joh. B. Claussen, Th. Ploeger, Bernh. Nutzhorn, C. Schroeder, W. Ficken, H. Wellbrock, Jac. Knoop, N. Stinge, Aug. Bense, H. Dunkak, J. Dunkak, Aug. Caeser, Chas. Stoll, Martin Fink, John Lohse, Th. Neander, Nr. Frese, Aug. Ehlers, O. Weinheim, H. Ruppelt, L. Immen.

Members of the Schuetzen-Gilde.—Mr. Carl Schmalz, Captain; Messrs. Chr. Disch, Jac. Kenner, Aug. Wernecke, W. Koecke, Jos. Anger, Fr. Essig, H. Frecking, John Kilian, Gabriel Stauss, Chr. Miller, H. Poppe, W. Bourgoignon, F. W. Wellmann. Andr. Beier, and 157 in the steerage. Total, 393.

JULY 1—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Miss Bot, Mrs. M. Owen and child, Baltimore; Mrs. Emma Smith, Mrs. D. and Miss Sarah Sweeny, New-York; Miss Ann Feahar, Miss Darrah, Mrs. M. Harvey, Mrs. C. R. Bishop, Samuel A. A. Murphy, Wm. J. Murphy, E. Bruce and wife, Dr. Taylor, E. Wells and son, Edward Goldsmith, M. Haydon, Manuel Ybarra, wife and child, Arthur Shiff, H. A. Clum, M. Samuel, Rev. A. L. Chapin, Rev. D. B. Coe, Aley. Petremant, Abraham Denke, Wm. Hammer, Robert Callryer, John Hogg, Edmond Randall, Alfred Randall, M. I. Daly, Israel Pike, Mrs. Magnin and child, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Robert E. Bateman and child, Mrs. N. Dunnas, W. J. Borme, Francis Smith, A. Andries and wife, Salmon Andries, J. G. Crawford, Henry Bolton, Mr. E. Grewyner, Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Bates, Juan D. Riverd, Frederick Lyon, Mrs. Vickers, Sr. D. Jose Elialdi, Sr. D. Pedro Urtwera, Ricardo Jose Garcia, J. Olin Sistern, D. J. McCibbin, Wm. McMann, O. A. Sayer, Sinclair Carroll, Chas. M. Carroll, Joseph H. Berry, C. H. Carr, Amoles Termay and son, Mr. Todd. of Glasgow; Miss Jane T. Melville, Miss Gallaher, Mrs. Charles Parker, Miss Annie Parker, Dr. H. A. Archer, wife and child; Miss A. C. Archer, S. F. Stow, D. B. Rundolph Keim, Isaac H. Brown, Wm. D. Miller, Dr. Gray Letham, Mr. Pratt, J. C. Muller, Boy, Chas. Munro and daughter, Ino C. Leonard, P. Cape, B. Nortein, S. Towrte, David J. Kenny, Karl Schiedmayer, Capt. P. F. Middleton, Ramon Suare, Moderto de La Vega, Philip Moses, Fred. Austin, C. Hodgson, R. I. Jenkins, W. S. Cheesman, T. Wilson, J. Michel, G. Jones, T. Maley, Mrs. McCaughery, of Ingersoll, C. W., with others in the steerage.

JULY 1—*In Steamship Vera Cruz for Havana, &c.*—Mrs. A. Lewino, Mrs. Semeno and 2 children, Francisco Larend, G. W. McCarmich, Gen. D. de Gricourja, A. Peon-Ramon Milan and lady, J. Rush and lady, W. S. Davis, son, J. Moreira, Pedro Sanchez, David Smith, J. P. O'Keefe, Judge J. O'Sullivan, Alexander Allingham, Richard Nadal, Mariano Gassos, Victor Roguet, Auguste Chagnon, Hypolite Godillot, Juan Escalante, Jose Moyega, Pedro Moraldez, Jose Maria Hernandez, Manuel Ramirez, James O'Conely and wife, Parangi Nicolai Spietro, David de St. Remy, Juan Spongo, Don Moralez, Francisco Diatz, James Burns, Capt. Dubocande, F. Pioneh, James Raspane and family, Miss Josephine Hulot, Victor Pulion, Felipe Gutieres, Manuel Ocampo, Maximo Gubascaria, Francisco de Monanria, P. T. Navarro, Dr. Camaucho, James Dicks, J. O. Mendiga, Mariano Oulepi, D. Dias de Camora, Col. Von Dercot, Dr. Meinheimer.

JULY 1—*In steamship Hibernia, for Glasgow*—Mrs. Margaret Kitchie, Miss Augusta T. Kitchie, James Little, Mrs. Dr. Robertson, Miss Amelia Robertson, Charles Wright, Samuel A. Harstan, Owen O'Sullivan, Morris Sullivan, Alexander Williamson, James Dongan, Capt. Spright, of Twenty-ninth Precinct New-York; John Leggett, Major Portens, Miss Portens, B. Eagle, Mrs. Kate Martin, Charles A. Cheesebrough, Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell, Mrs. Mary Caldwell, James Newman, Master Thomas Marks, Mrs. Troop, Mrs. Catherine Crawford, Wm. Buchanan Mackenzie, of Le Grain & Co., New-York; Charles Tustin, of Buffalo; Paul Scheshimacher, of Cincinnati; Rev. Nathaniel A. Hyde, of Boston; Fanny Borbridge, Miss Mary Borbridge, Sam'l. St. Sinclair McAulley, Miss Helen Stadlmeir, of Cincinnati; B. Yeup, of Cincinnati; Daniel Wilson, of Cincinnati; M. J. King, Master J. King, Robert R. Masterton, wife, infant and servant, Hamilton, C. W.; Mrs. Ada A. Murray and infant, Marcio Zanchi, Mrs. Catharine Boyle and 2 children; George H. Johnson, John McNee, J. Duncan, John Thompson, Hugh Rose, James Gibson, Mrs. M. Miles, Jas. Mowatt, Rev. J. Maguire, and about 200 in the steerage.

JULY 1—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—J. H. Cornell, N. R. Vail, Mr. Searle, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Toomey, D. McMahon, wife and son, Mr. Hunt, W. R. Sargent, Alex. Ross, John Bridges, Rev. Robert Harwood, W. Mills, A. Bentley, David Jones, A. M. Moller, John O. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stones, Mrs. Wightman, Mr. Romby and lady, Mrs. C. Stoelzle, Mrs. A. A. Lewis, P. C. Lewis, Henry Young, George Sale, Philip Meeder, P. Ramson, Mrs. A. Heney, Master Paul T. Heney, Miss Mary Agnes, Mrs. Gerardey, Miss Annie Gerardey, Mrs. Isadore Gerardey, Miss M. A. Chisnell, Lewis Mankin, wife and 2 children, Mrs. J. O. Smith, Miss Ann Jane Kerrigan, A. J. Moses, Mrs. Moses, Miss Moses, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Chesapeake, for Portland—Mrs. Heaveean, daughter and child, and nurse, E. H. Seally and child, Mrs. Conant and child H. Smith, wife and child, Miss Lord, Mr. Brad ford, Col. E. B. Weymouth, wife and two children, C. Price and wife, Mr. Belknap, Mr. Wilson, J. B. Wheeler, W. H. Toyles, G. W. Brush, W. Headwean, Capt. Wittimore, George G. Cailly, Mrs. Bradford, D. Towny, H. W. Mead, Mr. Brayorn, wife and two children, C. W. Sherman, E. Parker, Coop, Sherwood and 6 men, Mr. Robinson, Y. S. Kinsey, Mr. Dickey, D. McElratt, H. Grainor, Chas. Hill.

In steamship George Cromwell for New-Orleans—Isaac J. Sewey, U. D. Dieta, G. C. Hackett, J. Searn, Jas. Sung, G. Henshaw, Miss Rind, B. Rhodes, D. A. Robin, J. Y. Huper, B. Wyse, W. H. Allen, A. Baldwin, O. Williams, Mrs. Gilbert and 2 children, Mrs. Morse, Chas. Barstow, George Butler, E. P. Clegg, Charles S. Freeklean, Char. Niner, B. Touchey, W. H. Offensant, Henry De Veuve, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Sayres.

In steamship America, for Savannah—Mrs. John Parry, Miss A. M. Conley, Mr. First, Mr. Strauss, S. L. Moses and lady, E. G. Hilton and lady, E. S. Riddle, J. F. Goodsell, M. D. Siera, D. Kirtland, Mrs. Bernard, Merritt A. Sizer and lady, M. J. Low, T. D. Adams, E. B. Fuller, T. Gifford, C. M. Hamilton, M. S. Cohen, J. H. Cohen, L. Demitt, C. A. Stone, W. D. Valentine, C. White, V. P. Wilson, M. Isaacs, J. M. Muller, H. F. Kudell, and 19 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig T. H. A. Pitt, from Bermuda—R. L. Hickson, S. M. Hickson, Rosa Hickson, Joseph Hickson, Ellen and Richard Hickson, Robert, Jane, George and R. E. B. Harris, Mrs. and M. Boden, G. and S. M. Adams, F. Gradot, Charles Gradot, Ann Clifford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon sets... 12 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 49 | Gov. Island. 2 38 | Hell Gate.... 4 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamships El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Ocean Queen, Slocum, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, G. Heinecken & Palmer; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland; Vera Cruz, Gregor, Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney; Geo. Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, Cromwell & Co.; Havana, Green, Havana, T. Ascensio & Co.; Monterey, Furber, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Patapsco, Neff, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; City of Port-au-Prince, Curtis, Apalachicola, N. H. Brigham.

Steamers United States, Davis, Fall River; Euterpe, Eldridge, Wilmington, N. G., H. T. Livingston & Co. Ariadne, Crary, City Point and Norfolk, H. T. Livingston & Co.; Dacotah, Ryder, Richmond, Pierson & Collins; City of Bath, Bearse, Boston.

Ships Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Sardis, Cox, St. John, N. B., Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Queen, (Br.,) Mitchell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Thos. Dunham, Young, London, T. Dunham.

Barks Nashwauk, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; W. A. Platenius, Birkham, Calais, Peck & Church; Rockingham, Frisbee, Elizabethport, H. W. Houd & Co.; Queen Mab, (Br.,) Bartlett, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Gerstemunde, (Ham.,) Kulker, Bremen, Unkert & Co.; Niemer, (Br.,) Ballard, Hong Kong, Cary & Co.; Cora Linn, (Br.,) Goudy, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Harvest Moon, Staples, Stockton, Me., Walsh & Carver; Orchilla, Havener, Searsport, Walsh & Carver.

Brigs Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; H. S. Bishop, Bartlett, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Neva, Talbot, Ponce and Mayaguez, Simpson & Clapp; Kate Fitzgerald, (Br.,) Clifford, Cronstadt, Parsons & McCully; Mary M. Williams, (Br.,) Kennedy, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Triton, (Br.,) Bart, Yarmouth, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Argo, (Br.,) Asporito, Glasgow, Slocovich, Agresta, Smith & Georgiades; Eunis, Ackley, Lingan, F. Talbot & Co.; Florence Nightingale, (Br.,) Winslow, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, G. F. Bulley; Hound, (Br.,) Anderson, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) McLeod, St. John, N. F., Greene & Curry; Glengary, (Br.,) Hennessey, Harbor Grace, N. F., Greene & Curry; Sportsman, Grim, Cette, Thayer & Sargent; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Hamilton, Bermuda, McColl & Frith.

Schooners Lamartine, Hill, Saco, Me., W. H. Riversmith; Julia E. Pratt, Brown, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. H. Day, Chase, Washington, L. Kenny; William & James, Outten, St. Pierre, Mar., Baker & Dayton; Fleetwing, Handy, Georgetown, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; O. P. Binns, Taylor, City Point, Pierson & Collins; Dr. Franklin, Hurd, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; W. R. Beebe, Grant, Morehead City, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Pacific, (Br.,) McDonald, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C. H. Trumbull; Albert Field, Weeks, St. Kitts, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Belle, (Br.,) Andrews, Kingston, Ja., Leaycraft & Co.; Buena Vista, McLane, City Point, N. L. McCready & Co.; H. J. Raymond, Sprague, City Point, N. L. McCready & Co.; Margaret & Lucy, Crowley, Bristol, L. Kenny & Co.; Annie Mussenden, (Br.,) Mussenden, St. Eustatius, Jones & Lough; Mary Mankin, Cobb, Galveston, Texas, A. W. Ladd & Co.; O. M. Pettit, Clark, Washington, B. F. Small & Co.; Maryland, Sterling, Norfolk, M. Bedell; Enoch Moore, Chambers, City Point, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hero, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Brandywine, Corson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; James English, Barker, Fernandina, Pierson & Collins.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Ceres, Acting Master H. H. Foster, Fortress Monroe 42 hours.

U. S. steamer Galatea, Nicholson, Cape Haytien June 24.

Steamer Starlight, Pedrick, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Banshee, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Henry, Antwerp and Flushing May 28, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. In lat. 50, lon. 48, saw a large number of icebergs, some of which were 500 feet high, and was 7 ds. getting clear of them.

Bark Magna Charta, (of Halifax,) Hartigan, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Wavelet, (Br.,) Ostwene, Rio Janeiro May 23, with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Prudden, of and from Bermuda, 8 ds., with potatoes, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Brig H. C. Brooks, Miller, Charleston 7 ds., with naval stores to E. B. Chase & Co.

Brig Katie, (formerly the Esteban,) Peterson, St. Croix 14 ds., with molasses, rum, &c., to P. Hanford.

Brig Aroostook, (of Boston,) Lord, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Antelope, (of Turks Island,) Eobson, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to Hergues & Co.

Schr. Arrow, (of Nassau,) Cokemiller, Hilton Head 9 ds., in ballast to A. E. Godeffray.

Schr. F. Merwin, (of New-Haven,) Matthews, Jacksonville 12 ds., with timber to F. S. Lamport.

Schr. N. Borden, (of Harwich,) Eldredge, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Tees, (of Turks Island,) Cowen, Bermuda 9 ds., with mahogany, &c., to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Eothen, Murray, Jacksonville, Fla., 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to Corwin & Northrup. June 21, off Frying-Pan Shoal, saw schr. J. A. Crawford, bound S.

Schr. Volant, Perry, Charleston 7 ds., with tobacco, etc., to Simeon Draper.

Schr. Jane, Caswell, Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamers Ocean Queen, Bremen, Vera Cruz, Havana, City of New-York, City of Port-au-Prince, Granada, George Cromwell, Erin, Patapsco, Yazoo, Ariadne, Dacotah, America, Euterpe, Hibernia, Monterey, Haze, Annie.

Bark Honduras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1.—Arigs Ellen, Cienfuegos; San Jacinto, do.

Spoken, &c.

Maria Jane—schr., hence for Demerara, June 25, lat. 37 40, lon. 70 44.

Pioneer—schr., hence for Mobile 25 ds. out, June 24, lat. 28 30, lon. 69 44.

Sylph—Br. schr., from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro, 46 ds. out, May 28, lat. 17 21 S., lon. 34 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, May 23, barks O. Blanchard, Morgan, New-York May 24, Markwell, for do. do.; Nellie Fenwick, Withrop, for Baltimore, do.; brig Stanley, Halleck, for New-York May 25.

At Baracoa, June 21, schr. Miranda, for New-York in 2 days; Sarah Mills, do. June 28; White Scud, wtg.

At St. Croix, June 17, bark Princess Alexandra, for New-York about July 1; brig Nellie Staples, do. June 19.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 411, July 1, 1865.
3, 52, 67, 22, 30, 62, 63, 5, 29, 19, 20, 38, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 412 July 1, 1865.
27, 76, 6, 7, 14, 13, 51, 56, 4, 32, 60, 62, 73.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 311, July 1, 1865.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & Co., Managers.
45, 5, 16, 27, 3, 26, 66, 39, 22, 77, 28, 75, 19.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 312, July 1, 1865.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
26, 1, 38, 69, 62, 63, 2, 65, 22, 47, 30, 5, 71.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED, NO. 101 Watt-st., corner West, opposite People's Line Steamers. M. F. COLBY, Licensed Broker, late of No. 181 5th-av. and No. 85 Worth-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

LOTTERIES. — PRIZES CASHED — CIRCULARS sent, &c., information given by
GEO. B. BROWN, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 8.